THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,239—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 23. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
11th "	DELTA	8093	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA.....	10389
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10983	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10513
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
22nd "	MANTUA.....	10983	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA.....	9036
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.....	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino..	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1911
D. Saldino...	4,580	G. Maganzine.	15th Mar. 1910
R. Rubattino..	4,580	L. Mancini	15th April 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco...	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito ...	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco ..	16th April 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

* Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Mon.	23rd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M
Pundua ...	3305	Thurs.	26th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	27th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 26th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Warcouga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 23rd January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bander Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,338	Casanova...	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Bistorcelli..	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat ...	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic ...	6,385	Guionnet...	11th May 1911.
Caledonien ...	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,142	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about,
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat ...	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic...	6,385	...Guionnet...	24th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about,
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess, Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Jan. 1911
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	16th Mar. "
Olympia ...	5124	Geo. Mitchell.....	26th " "
Circassia ...	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umvolosi.....	4,500.....	14th February, 1911.

Fare Rs. 375 to Rs. 420.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
CANTON	SOURABAYA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	TIENTSIN	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	YOKOHAMA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	MANILA	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
	PEKING	YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

QUEEN'S GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe.
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

To hand just now from MESSINA.

SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb
MONGINI'S	Nougat " " packets	" 2 "
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	" 1-8 "
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	" 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes	Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and " 5-12 "
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery	at Re. 1 and " 2 "

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free

BEWARE OF INFERIOR TYRES

especially at this season. If you want to ensure enjoyable motoring

INSIST ON BRITISH-MADE

DUNLOPS.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers

to

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 per cent. discount is now offered on Motor Covers.
15 " " " " " Motor Tubes.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

"ENERGICAL SYRUP."

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL,

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayophal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 23rd February, 1911, at 6-30 p.m.

R. A. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1911.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered in London on 27th June, 1905).

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 27th day of January, 1911 to 10th day of February, 1911, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the DIVIDEND payable to Shareholders registered on the 27th day of January, 1911, for the half year ending 15th February, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1911.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st instant for the CONSTRUCTION of a WALL and a DAM, at the Company's Slipway, at Mazagon. Full particulars may be had at the Company's office, 120, Frere Road.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

TYPES FOR SALE.

ONE LOT of NEW ENGLISH-MADE TYPES, BORDERS and ORNAMENTS of unique designs. All made by the best and well-known English Founders. Separate Founts can be sold. For Specimen and rates apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1911, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1911.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1911.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY

AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.
GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET
JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

8TH, 11TH, 13TH, 15TH AND 18TH FEB. 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 24th January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 19th January, 1911.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 19th January, 1911.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,

"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining and round tables, teapoys, sofas, chairs, sideboard, cupboard, almira, chest of drawers, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, square and grand pianos, American organ of 10 stops, etc.

1 Commercial, 1 Remington, 1 Barlock type writers, 1 Remington flat duplicator, medium okest, etc.

25 pairs tan and black Balmora boots.

By order of the Post Master General, unservicable goods, such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets, delivery and cash bags, time-pieces, iron safe, parcel scales and weights, &c.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC PLANT MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground floor shop of the Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to Gool Mansions, the following:—

Dayton, Western, Westinghouse, Hunter, Lahmeyer, ceiling fans of 2 and 4 blades; Comfort, Westinghouse Lahmeyer, Table Fans of 12 inches blades; Lahmeyer ventilators of 12 inches blades; Startevant motor-starters; three complete push button gears for automatically working the lifts from different floors; one complete push button gear of 3 self-starters; Lahmeyer dynamos, main switchboards of 3 and 4 panels; oil separator, copper condensor coil, Lahmeyer ventilators, Arc Lamps, Flame Arc Lamps; Liliput Arc Lamps, Miniature Arc Lamps, Lead Covered cable; galvanized Steel Rope, Scrap Brass Bolts and nuts, carbon batteries; switchboards, distribution boards, armature &c.

Descriptive catalogues are published and the plant is on view.

SALE on SUNDAY, 29th January.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, bedroom, and office-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur, and others, such as drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, lined plush and tapestry, side and corner cabinets, ottoman, writing table, marble and tile topped and Venetian glass topped tables and teapoys, book cases, brass and wooden new-designed bedsteads, zoonda almiras, panelled cupboards, cheval glass, marble-topped drawing and washhand tables, Carson chairs, mirror-glass and gilt pier-glasses with pier table, gas light chandeliers, ebonized and marble pillars, large size musical boxes, phonograph, cottage piano, large partition screen, majolica, Dresden, terra cotta, Parian and marble figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, oil paintings and oleographs, American combination cabinet and bedstead, one steel rubber-tyred wheel brougham and rubber-tyred office shigram, both by P.B. Press, one bay Arab gelding and one grey waler horse, both going in harness and saddle, etc., the property of a deceased Hindoo gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22rd January, 1911.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

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Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure Medium.

For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitger's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WALTER E. DEAVE'S
ROYAL
MARIONETTES.
HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
A SCREAM
OF
LAUGHTER.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW
EVER SEEN IN
BOMBAY.

COME AND SEE
"THE MAN IN THE BOX"
THE AUDIENCE SIMPLY YELLS.
ALSO
THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
OUR STAR FILM,
"A LIFE FOR A LIFE."
The grandest and truest life pourtrayal ever shown by us. The story of a convict's love.
HALF AN HOUR PICTURES.
HALF AN HOUR MARIONETTES
EACH PERFORMANCE.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS,
from 6 to 8 Evening,
and every night at 9-30.
TUESDAY, 24TH JANUARY.
THE USUAL SESSIONS, AND
AT 10-30 EVENING,
sports on skates will be held for prizes.
TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY—Gymkhana Night.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY—Carnival.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

WANTED.—A JOB PROOF-READER. Only competent men need apply for the post to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette".

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTIASIS AND DROPSY. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials Highest. Estd. 1885.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Admore House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, McKenzie, Bresslauer, Ahmed Dewji and Bros. and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware by Reed and Barlow, cases of plated best spoons and forks by Walker and Hall, rich Persian carpets, oleographs and oil paintings, solid brass standard lamps, porcelain jardiniers, velvet drawingroom suite, one piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and ornaments, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, copper utensils, copper boiler, etc., etc., the property of P. L. Wright, Esqr., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 15-20 H.P. Penhood motor car, 5 seated, tonneau body, with lamps and accessories complete in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, M'DADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE MAHARANI ICE FACTORY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, by the order of Chubildas Lalloobhoy, Esq., the proprietor, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 23rd day of January, 1911, at the premises, at Armenian Lane, near St. Thomas Cathedral, Fort, the whole of the Ice Making Machinery and plant of the Maharani Ice Factory, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

LIST OF THE MACHINERY.

1—2 Lancashire double flew boilers, 24 by 6 1-2, 32 N.H.P. each, by J. Musgrave and Sons.
2—1 Cameron double-acting Pump.
3—2 Direct acting coupled non-condensing engines 45 N.H.P., by W. G. West & Co.
4—2 Ether Vacuum pumps of 26 ins. diameter.
5—2 Ether condensers made of all copper and brass, 300 copper pipes 1 1-4 by 8 ins.
6—2 Refrigerators, made of all copper and brass, 4 by 8 by 1 1-4 ins. of 325 pipes copper.
7—2 Auxiliary condensers, all of copper.
8—4 Water and Brine pumps with cocks, pipes and gauges.
9— A separate condensing engine air-pump and condenser.
10— Electric light machines.
12—4 Water tanks with pipes and corks.
13— Block No. 2 on ground floor 10 large wooden ice-tanks.
14—1 Braise force-pump with pipes and corks.
15— Ice tanks, agitating gear pipes, cocks and all other fittings.
16— Block No. 2 on first floor, agitating shafting.
17— Block No. 3 on ground floor travellers and shafting.
18—1 Centrifugal pump.
19—1 Wardhiogton pump.
20—1 Pulsometer pump, 6 ins. size.
21— Engine tools and spare machinery.
22—1 Row of feed heater pipes, 3 by 8 by 16 ins. of wrought iron.
23— Sundry stores in godown.

Cash or a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Yamin Tucker and Co., Sheik Memon Street, Mulji Jaitha Market:—

Y.T. 0660 3-4—2 cases Fancy plain coloured velvet.
" 2—1 " do
" 0762 7-9—3 " do
" 4-6—3 " do
" 10-12—3 " do

On account of the concerned:—

2 cases each 150lbs, white lawn. On account of the consignees a consignment of English and American watches:—

2 18 ct. gold English watches.
2 18 ct. " do do
2 16 ct. " American Waltham watches.
10 English Benson and American Waltham silver watches.

On account of the concerned:—

35 cwts. Anticorrosiaa dry colours, white, chocolate, red, etc.
290 gallons oil mixture.
65 cwts. kegs water colour paint.
3 casks tiles suitable for Wall and Furniture Decoration.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., etc, at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cottonseed, wheat, jowari, grain tilly, linseed, rapeseed, bajree, castorseed, moha flowers, harda, pinkaxes, hats, betelnuts, bagging, bundles of cotton, pictures, dry chillies, wagons of stones, iron pipes, crate iron cages, iron buckets, iron towas, loose burat cotton, machinery, slates, wooden pieces, steal beams, luggage vasiala seed, rice, condemned sheets, old record, steel hoops and bands, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

Also

2 packages C. I. machinery, Invoice No. 685 of 20-9-10, Poona to Wadi Bunder.

One bundle gunny; Invoice 916 of 12-10-10 Poona to Wadi Bunder. sender, Ghibaring and Consigne Magalal Bhowan.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above-named place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1911.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
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THE BOM

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EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COODE—STAFFORD—Dec 29, at St Mary's, Faraham Royal, Cuthbert Harold Coode, lieutenant Royal Marine Light Inf, to Lucy Edith Howard Stafford, daughter of Col W F Howard Stafford, C B, R E.

HAMILTON—BAINES—Dec 28, at St Oswald's Church, West Hartlepool, Capt Henry Wybrants Hamilton, 16th Lancers, Indian Army, of Risalpur, North-West Frontier Province, to Blanche Christine, daughter of G H Baines, J P.

PLASKETT—COWIE—Dec 28, at the Church of St Cuthbert's, Bedford, Hugh Plaskitt, to Norah Frances, daughter of the late Col David Cowie, Royal Horse Art, and Madras Staff Corps.

SAUNDERS—ROSS—Dec 22, at the Chapel Royal, Dublin, Lieut F P Saunders, R N, son of Lieut-Col Saunders, Alton Pancras, Dorset, to May, daughter of Mr Justice Ross.

DEATHS.

BARNABY—Dec 31, at Moray House, Lewisham, Sarah, wife of Sir Nicholas Barnaby, aged 80.

PROBYN—Dec 31, at 5 Collingham Road, S. W, William George Probyn, formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, aged 83.

REID—Dec 29, at Mastrick Hall, Bournemouth, Major-Gen Blair Thomas Reid, aged 85.

SCHALCH BEY—Miralai T Schalch Bey, Commandant of the Suez Canal Police, late of The Court, Charmouth, England, November 30, 1910, at Port Said.

SLADEN—Dec 28, at Philimore Lodge, Kensington, Douglas Brooks Sladen, son of the late John Baker Sladen, D L, J P, Ripple Court, Kent, aged 86.

SOPER—Dec 30, at Highgate, Francis Lesiter Soper, F L S, F R H S, aged 92.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—January 9, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of the late Colonel J A Cunningham, I M S, of a daughter.

DAVIES—January 11, at Kulti, E I R, the wife of John C Davies, of twins.

DEATH.

BROMHEAD—December 18, at Silchar, Assam, Captain Edward Gonville Bromhead, 2nd K E O Goorkhas, eldest son of Col Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bart, C B, Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, of heart shock.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction.—Walter R Deave's Royal Marionettes, and the Excelsior pictures. 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

American Business Maxim: "If you are going to find fault, begin with yourself."—Philadelphia Record.

PROPERTY FOUND.—The Commissioner of Police reports umbrellas and sunshades, adriver's badge stamped papers, dekshi, account books, axels, hinges and brackets, bangles, pots, basins and plates, cloth, pairs of trousers, silver ornaments, watch, purse, sheets, paint, music stands, Government Currency notes of Rs. 100, and flower pots, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

ALLEGED WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Hormanbux Ramcoover, a firm, against Ramnarayan Banichand Chandnik to recover Rs. 2,600 on two hundies with interest and costs.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji, was for the plaintiff; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The claim was in respect of two hundies of Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,000 respectively passed in April 1907 for a period of 61 days.

The defendant admitted the exemption of the hundies, but alleged that they were passed in connection with wagering transactions in cotton, linseed, silver, etc.

After recording evidence in the case, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest and costs.

NAGAR RIOT CASE.

Convictions Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeals of Shivprasad Manilal and eight others who were convicted of rioting and sentenced to pay fines, ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 by Mr. J. Sladen, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader, Mr. G. S. Rao, was for the Crown.

On the 13th April last, third of the four caste dinners given to the Sathodra Nagars was held at the instance of the trustees of one Shunkerlal in Shri Ramjik Sheri, Ahmedabad. At about 9-30 p.m., something occurred which occasioned a collision between a police constable and the servers of the women who attended the dinner. A fracas followed, in which several police constables as well as others were injured.

Mr. Sladen convicted the accused and fined them as above stated. The accused appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, who referred to the High Court on the ground that the convictions were bad inasmuch as there had been really a systematic attempt to suppress the truth and at the very least there was room for a reasonable doubt in favour of the accused and that there was a manifest failure of justice. His Honour, therefore, recommended that the convictions be set aside and the fines refunded.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships declined to interfere and directed that the record and proceedings be returned.

MOHURRUM RIOT CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur gave his judgment in the case in which Inspector Jones charged Abdul Rehman Ibrahim (22), carpenter; Muss Mahomed (17), hawker; Abdul Latif Jawandin (19), turner; and Rehman Sulleman (17), hawker, with rioting (at Pydhownie, on the 12th instant. Superintendent Walton prosecuted. Mr. D. F. Dastur, pleader, defended the second accused, and Mr. Craigie, pleader, the third. It was alleged that the accused with others threw stones at passing tram-cars from Chunam Kiln Street. The accused were convicted; the first was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to receive seven stripes each.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Inspector Gough charged Mr. P. N. Modi with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner on the 23rd ultimo, in Queen's Road. Mr. E. Ferrers-Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Williamson, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case against the accused was that on the day in question one Rozario De Souza, a Goanese, was knocked down by the accused's motor-car while he was crossing the road. De Souza sustained a fracture of the base of his skull and he subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital. At the inquest held on his body a verdict of accidental death was returned. Some evidence having been heard the case was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

ALTHOUGH the proceedings at the Bombay Sixth Extra Meeting, held at Mahalaxmi Race-course, Bombay, on Saturday last, were not very busy at the beginning of the day's racing, the crowd increased in size during the afternoon and the racing was of a more consistently interesting nature than it has been heretofore this season, several close and hard fought finishes being witnessed. As usual, the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played between the races on the W. I. T. C. Lawn and the weather conditions, although the heat was perhaps excessive, were conducive to the enjoyment of a pleasant afternoon. In the Arab race, the fields were good, and the Little Nursery Plate had to be split up into four races. Grequa's win in the first division was the most surprising event of the day, and as there was no ticket taken in his name on either the win or place totalisators, the machine did not pay out on this horse. Wine Merchant's win in the Sandown Plate was not foreseen by the betting, and it was strange to see Abdul Malik and Tofic Pasha, both from the same stable, made favourites by the books in their race. An objection to Zainulmulook, in the Charni Road Plate, was subsequently overruled.

In the Little Nursery Plate, first division, Mexico was made favourite and well-supported, with Gold Belt, next in favour. Gold Belt seemed to be winning, when the twenty to one outsider Grequa came up in the straight and won by a length. The January Plate saw Killua made an 'odds on' favourite in a field of three runners, but those, and they were not a few, who supported Lord Merv were pleased to see Mr. A. J. de Souza's candidate win a hard-fought race from Killua just on the post. The second division of the Little Nursery Plate saw Croesus at once made favourite, and so strong was the support on the pony that the price soon went to "odds on." In the race, Burg gave Croesus a very close finish and appeared to be going well at the post. Steward was at once made favourite in the third part of the Nursery Plate, and, although Young Lad and Lord Hardinge were supposed, there was no great doubt as to the issue, Brazee and Lazim getting places. In the Sandown Plate, Lancasterite was made favourite on the previous week's running, and Wine Merchant was less backed than Solution, but in the race [illegible] won decisively from Hoyt's. Zainulmulook was well backed in the Charni Road Plate at even money. In the race, however, Braganza gave the favourite an exceeding heavy task to win by a head, Sir Hugo being third. Thaboor, who was also backed, never figured prominently in the race. The Church Gate Plate provided two joint favourites out of the same stable on Abdul Malik and Tofic Pasha. Ashroff was also fancied. Evans brought Abdul Malik through cleverly in the straight and beat Tofic Pasha, Ashroff getting third place. Popular favour was divided between Singer and Lord Magdala in the last division of the Nursery Plate. In the race, although Hoyt strove hard to get his mount first past the post, Brown beat him by a head. The totalisator paid out Rs. 189-8 for a place on Hoojar, the third pony. During the afternoon, Brown rode four winners.

The following are the results in detail :—

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE, (Divided)—Distance, 5 furlongs. 2-40 p. m.

Mr Abdul Aziz Essa's Grequa, 6st 13lbs..Abdoola 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Belt, 8st 6lbs .....Brown 2
Mr Suleman Mahalla's Melton, 8st 6lbs (carried) 8st 8lbs ..... Evans 3

ALSO RAN.—Bronzino, 8st 6lbs ; Sir Albert, 8st 6lbs ; General Botha, 8st 6lbs ; Khadravi, 8st 6lbs ; Young Parir, 8st 6lbs ; Timon, 8st 3lbs ; Sir John, 8st 3lb; Dimshak, 8st; Mexico, 8st; Polish, 7st 11lbs; Gealpara, 7st 11lbs; Medallist, 7st 2lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Mexico, 5 to 1 against Gold Belt, Sir Albert, Melton and Medallist, 6 to 1 against Goalpara and 10's and 20's the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid neither win nor place money on Grequa as no one took a ticket. For the remaining places Rs. 45 and Rs. 67-8 were paid.

THE RACE.—Dimshak got first away followed by Medallist, Gold Belt and Melton. As the approach to the bend Sir Albert made an attempt, but in the straight, Brown seemed to be winning on Gold Belt when the outsider, Grequa, came up with a run and won, Melton, getting third place. Won by one length ; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 11 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Yussuff Yunasee).

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance, 5 furlongs. 3-5 p. m.

Mr A J D'Souza's Lord Merv, 9st 5lbs .....Fisher 1
Mr R R S' Killua, 8st 5lbs.....Brown 2
H H Maharaja of Rewah's Lancelar by Sir Tristan—Gillawa, 7st 13lbs .....Butters 3

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Killua, 2 to 1 against Lord Merv, 4 to 1 against Killua.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 41-8 on the win.

THE RACE.—Killua and Lord Merv ran together to the four furlongs when Lord Merv took the lead. At the bend, Killua looked dangerous, but after a neck to neck gallop in the straight, Lord Merv just snatched the victory. Won by a head; one and a half-lengths. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Southall.)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE, (Divided) —Distance, 5 furlongs, 3 35 p.m.

Mr R R S' Croesus, 8st 3lbs.....Brown 1
Mr M Goculdass' Burg, 8st .....Hoyt 2
Mr Hoosein bin Tabar's Mat-hat-Baig.....Yusuf 3

ALSO RAN.—Debey, 8st 6lbs ; Muzafer Pasha, 8st 6lbs ; Young Hudban, 8st 6lbs ; British, 8st 6lbs ; Nurgis, 8st 3lbs ; Dhaman, 8st 1lb ; Shahab, 7st 8lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Croesus, 2 to 1 against Dhaman, 6 to 1 against Burg, 8 to 1 against British, 10's and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 16-8 on the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 16, and Rs. 37 for places.

THE RACE.—Burg lead out followed by Croesus, and, after the three furlongs British made a show. However, at the bend, Croesus came up followed closely by Burg and Mat-hat-Baig. Won by a head; two lengths. Time—1 min. 11 1-2 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE NURSERY PLATE, (Divided).—Distance, 6 furlongs. 4-5 p. m.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Steward, 9st .....Brown 1
Mr Salim A Rehman's Brazee, 8st 7lbs ...Yusuf 2
Mr Ismail Gussoo's Lazim, 7st 12lbs.....Hasan 3

ALSO RAN.—Guinea Merchant, 8st 11lbs; Sceptre, 8st 11lbs ; Dollar, 8st 7lbs ; Roz-el-Mulook, 8st 2lbs ; Young Lad, 8st 2lbs ; Bheema, 8st 2lbs ; Sardinia, 8st 2lbs ; Lord Hardinge, 8st 2lbs (carried 8st 8lbs) ; Chapter, 7st 12lbs ; New Guinea, 7st 12lbs ; Ortolo, 7st 12lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Steward, 4 to 1 against Young Lad, 5 to 1 against Lord Hardinge and 10's and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 17 for the win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 27, and Rs. 67 for places.

THE RACE.—All the horses went in a bunch for a furlong, when Brazee lead from Sardinia. At the bend, Steward came up into second place, followed by Young Lad. The favourite won from Brazee in the straight, Lazim being third. Won by three lengths; two lengths. Time—1 min. 23 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mustapha bin Talib.)

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance, about 9 furlongs. 4-30 p.m.

Mr R G Baldock's Wine Merchant, 8st 2lbs Butters 1
Mr M Goculdass' Solution, 8st 6lbs.....Hoyt 2
Mr J C Smith's Lancasterite, 8st.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Young Melton, 6st 7lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Lancasterite, 6 to 4 against Solution, 3 to 1 against Wine Merchant and 5 to 1 against Young Melton.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 43-8 on the win and Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE RACE.—The horses went in a bunch to the sight, and at seven furlongs, Young Melton took a long lead followed by Wine Merchant, who, leading at four furlongs, won the race from Solution decisively. Won by one length ; one and a half lengths. Time—2 mins. 1 sec.

(Winner trained by T. Harrison.)

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance, about 9 furlongs. 5 p.m.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Zainulmulook, 8st 5lbs..Brown 1
Mr Nanabhai's Braganza, 7st 10lbs .....Butters 2
Mr Heath's Sir Hugo, 9 t 6lbs .....Hall 3

ALSO RAN.—Mezger, 9 t 1lbs ; Urgent, 8st 7lbs ; (carried 8st 8lbs), Thaboor, 8st 6lbs; Artist, 8st 1lbs; Hundred, 8st ; Straight Tip, 6st 10lbs.

BETTING.—Even money Zainulmulook, 2 to 1 against Thaboor, 4 to 1 against Braganza, 6 to 1 against Sir Hugo and Mezger, 10's and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 22-8 for the win and Rs. 13-8, Re. 20 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE RACE.—Zainulmulook was first away and at six furlongs Artist came up, followed by Zainulmulook, Straight Tip dropping out last. At the four furlongs, Braganza took the lead and Zainulmulook just managed to gain the victory of an exciting finish with Braganza in the straight, Sir Hugo being third. An objection against Zainulmulook was overruled. Won by a head, four lengths. Time—2 mins 7 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Mustapha bin Talib.)

THE CALCUTTA MEETING.

Some Exciting Finishes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

To-day's racing was more interesting than Tuesday's. There was an excellent card, and the finishes and issues were quite of an exciting nature. There was full attendance and those present were rewarded with a day of really good sport. There were seven events on the card, and the results are as follows :—

HASTINGS PLATE.—R C and distance, over 7 flights of hurdles :—

Mr Apcar's Five Crown (12st 8lbs).....C Hoyt 1
Major Duff's Sholto (9st 12lbs) .....Hayhoe 2
Mr Galstaun's Circassians Best (10st 7lbs) Ferguson 3

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time—2 minutes 23 3-4 seconds.

ALSO RAN.—Sacricomar, (10st 9lbs); Tommy Draw, (10st 3lbs); Mimicry, (9st); Mystic Circle, (9st).

THIRD SELLING PLATE (Handicap).—Distance five furlongs.

Mr G K's Chivalry (9 t 13lbs).....Hill 1
Mr Galstaun's Hoppner (9st 7lbs).....Robinson 2
H H Maharajah of Jodhpur's Lester Lady (7st) Kuhn 3

Won by a head; 1 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 2 3-4secs.

ALSO RAN.—Shingleton, (9st 11lbs); Palindrome, (9st 5lbs); Ardia, (8st 12lbs); Warrior, (8st 9lbs); Lady Teazle, (8st 7lbs); Northwood, (8st 2lbs); Whiteheader, (7st 11lbs); Bundah, (7st 9lbs); Blix, (7st 2lbs); Redraper, (6st 11lbs); Mullison, (6st 7lbs).

BELVEDERE PONY PLATE.—Distance one mile.

Mr Roychowdhury's Ruling Passion (7st 3lbs) Thoburn 1
Mr Galstaun's Wild Boy (8st 12lbs).....Robinson 2
Mr Marshall's Hughie (8st 12lbs) .....Firth 3

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 3-4 lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min 48 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Shannon Lass, (7st); Sidonis, (6st).

BHOWANIPUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Garda's The Loaf (9st 8lbs) .....Whalley 1
Major Macneill's San Remo, (9st 5lbs).....Barrett 2
Mr Dass' Isabella, (6st 2lbs).....Davis 3

Won by a head; 1 1-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 30 1-2secs.

ALSO RAN.—Gallileo, (9st 12lbs); True Love, (9st 10lbs); Longchamps, (9st 9lbs); Cockatoo, (8st 13lbs); Saloon, (8st 10lbs); Abet (8st 5lbs); Runaway Girl, (8st 3lbs); and Light Metal, (6st 10lbs.

THE HUGHLY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Galstaun's Tangaro, (9st 8lbs) .....Robinson 1
Mr Roy Chowdhury's Resemblance, (7st 12lbs).....Thoburn } Dead
Mr Galstaun's Bonny Boy (7st 10lbs) ... } heat 2
Ferguson

Won by one length, dead heat for the second place. Time—1 min. 1 3-4secs.

ALSO RAN.—Lumination, (8st 9lbs); Punt, (8st 7lbs); Castelia, (8st 6lbs); Neith, (8st 3lbs); Harena, (7st 10lbs); and Malmsey, (7st 10lbs).

MERCHANT'S PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 mile.

Mr Apcar's Lawn Sand (7st 4lbs) .....Kuhn 1
Mr Harbarton's Rifle Butt (7st 12lbs) ...Whalley 2
Mr Apcar's May Fowl (8st 9lbs) .....C Hoyt 3
Mr Galstaun's Prince Rupert (8st) .....Robinson 4

Won by a neck; 1 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 35secs.

ALSO RAN.—Fizz, (9st 5lbs); Retort, (8st 3lbs); Coat of Arms, (8st); The Bedouin, (7st 9lbs); and Misty Morn, (7st 7lbs).

CITY PLATE.—St. Leger Course.

Mr Gutzekka's Wire Hawk, (8st 6lbs).....Whalley 1
Col. Wilson's Speedometer, (7st 10lbs).....Barrett 2
Mr Apcar's Royal Scotland (9st 5lbs) .....Hoyt 3

Won by 3 lengths; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third.

ALSO RAN.—Devereux, (8st 4lbs) ; Kipling, (8st 9lbs) ; and Carnival, (8st).

CAWNPORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JAN. 22.

Poor racing was witnessed yesterday. The meeting has not been a successful one owing to being held at a wrong time and the racing was very poor.

THE CLUB PLATE.

May Queen 1
Charge 2
Duty 3

Won by a half length. Time—1 min. 21secs.

THE CHAKERI PLATE.

Little Exile 1
Honey 2
Greyfon 3

Won by a half length. Time—1 min. 9 2-5secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.

Lord Windsen 1
Loftus 2
Juggler 3

Won by a length. Time—39 4-5secs.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Dalgai 1
Gleam 2

Won by four lengths.

THE CORONATION CHASE.

Jo 1
Caprice 2
Nagra 3

Won by a neck.

THE LOSERS HANDICAP.

Banshee 1
Kakomi 2
John 3

Won by a strut.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.

Dot 1
Pass 2
Colliflower 3

Won by a half length. Time—54secs.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

(BY BUBBER.)

Those snatches from Paradise, viz., the Hog Island cruises, have been re-instituted and on Saturday the yachting fleet, of whom Bombay is so justly proud, raced up harbour and anchored for the night in the Hog Island roadstead.

Interest in sailing in Bombay is on the increase and thanks to the generosity of two of our best known Corinthians, there will be six beautiful cups to be lost and won in the Annual Regatta about the middle of February, our Commodore and the owner of Erin, the Hon. Mr. Morison, being the donors.

Leaving nothing to chance, several of the cup competitors in the resail of the cup, presented by Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, had wisely paid the "hard fee" of "sixpence" to the grasping Port Trust and beached their yachts in the muddy angle made by the Apollo Bunder and the Yacht Club wall.

In both "A" and "B" class time in hand starts were the order of the day, making the afternoon lively with guns and flags galore, much to the interest of the densely packed Apollo Bunder and to a large crowd of quite three! people in the Yacht Club.

"A" Class.—Isca should have been first over the line but was unfortunately sailing without her racing skipper, Mr. Faulkner, and consequently Turquoise with her two stout owners reduced the former's lead before the line was crossed. Melody made a good start with her Clyde-bred crew on board, followed by our New Zealand expert in Mahshuka and, last but not least, by our bonnie Eileen whose start was phoiced by three of her admirers. In the first leg of the course Isca drew ahead of Turquoise, who was rather over-ballasted by the presence of both her owners! Melody gained a bit in the run to Butcher Island with Mahshuka and Eileen astern; after rounding Butcher Island, where the jabble of tide and water was considerable, Turquoise gained a little in the beat up to Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island, and Eileen reduced the time in hand lead of the other yachts a lot, passing Isca just after rounding the buoy, the latter having made an apparently unnecessary leg in the beat; a run to "Spit" buoy, off Elephanta shoal, found Eileen going like greased lightening overhauling Mahshuka and Melody who, in a thoughtful manner, luffed Turquoise out of the clear road and so allowed Eilsen to slip through her lee and to establish her position as cup winner. Turquoise had bad luck in the final phase of the race as her spinnaker ripped from clew to head.

In the Cup race the times are as follows :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RESAIL RACE.—For a Cup presented by R H H Hopkins, Esq.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Start at. H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Eileen IV.....	E. C. Russell & J. F.Watson.....	3 25 0	5 1 32
Turquoise.....	J. W. Stokes & F.J. Preston...	3 10 18	5 5 37
Melody	J. B.K.Macbeth.	3 13 11	5 3 17

Course :—No. 53, = 10-49 miles, Wind W. N. W. Strength Moderate. Cup Won by Eileen.

In the ordinary handicap race, for which the handicaps were different, the results are as follows :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Start at. H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Eileen IV.....E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson.....		3 25 0	5 1 32
Turquoise.....J. W. Stokes & F. J. Preston...		3 10 18	5 5 37
Melody .....J. B. K. Macbeth.		3 13 11	5 3 7
Mahshuka .....J. G. Leaneo.....		3 16 14	5 3 28
Isca.....Edgar Faulkner.		3 9 31	5 0 42

Course :—No. 53. From Committee Vessel to Butcher Beacon port—North channel Buoy starboard—B W H S Buoy, N E of Elephanta starboard, thence to mark boat moored off Hog Island port. Wind W.N.W. Strength Moderate. 1st prize won by Eileen IV and 2nd prize won by Melody.

"B" Class, though nearly defunct, is fortunately owned and skippered by sportsmen of a very high grade. Erin, after a visit to the beach for fresh anti-fouling paint, looked ready to "do or die" but succeeded in doing the former in a most creditable fashion, being sparred on by the presence of our gallant Commodore.

Antelope skipped over the line as nimbly as her prototype, who weekly destroys the Yacht Club lawn, followed some four minutes later by Erin under full balloon canvass, Trixie crawling across the line three minutes later. Both Erin and Trixie made good going to Butcher Beacon and overhauled Antelope a lot. In the dig out to Red Buoy, North of Butcher Island, Trixie, with her usual port tack tactics, sailed several points closer to the wind than the other two, but Erin held her own and rounded the buoy three minutes ahead of Trixie. Antelope went badly in the beat, finding as nearly all centre board boats do, the tide far from her liking.

In the last two legs of the course, Erin became but a speck on the horizon and finished an easy first with Trixie a bad second.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Start at. H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Trixie .....Embarking Syndicate		3 43 45	5 56 47
Antelope .....Officers, Warwickshire Regt.		3 35 0	6 1 45
Erin.....Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison		3 40 15	5 43 27

Course : No. 53. Same as "A" class. = 10-49 miles. 1st prize won by Erin.

"C" Class.—The Tomtits were racing on real class principles, some owners grossed ! but failed to see that this is merely a confession of their weakness and inability to get the best out of their boats, new sails, new running gear being as essential for the welfare of a boat as paint is to her looks, but it requires more than appearance to win a race. Note this, ye blue coated correctly hatted young sailors and inwardly digest. The start at 3-30 was flying as the Tomtits did not tow dinghys, the appearance of the line brought joy to the hearts of the camera men present on the Committee Vessel. Mavourneen with her slim, if not slender, skipper made a good start, followed by our cunning harbour master on the leeward side of the line. Spinnakers to port and a fair breeze made the journey to Tucker Beacon pleasant and fast, but so well did most of the owners steer that the beacon must have been quite dazed by the kaleidoscopic transit of the pretty little boats. In the beat to W.-N.-W Channel Buoy, Clutha and Mavourneen led the van with Maud, Swallow and Pearl going well. A free reach to Red Channel Buoy found the order unchanged with the two first boats piling on their lead; as this mark "A" and "C" classes joined forces temporarily. Smart work with spinnakers proved the nandiness of the various crews and gybing round Spit Buoy carried the boats through their last leg and Clutha to victory followed in 3 minutes by Mavourneen with Maud and Valkyrie in a dead heat for third place, a protest and Rs. 5 has however been lodged against Valkyrie.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie.....Maj N Kirby RE.		5 20 55	2 0 5
Maud .....Officers R E		5 13 15	1 53 15
Mavourneen....Newman Taylor.		5 12 51	1 52 51
Pearl.....A.E. Baird and D North		5 16 37	1 56 37
Clutha .....J. J. Welch		5 9 47	1 49 47
Lapwing .....C. N. Moberley...		5 15 52	1 55 52
Valkyrie .....R. Walker		5 13 15	1 53 15
Curlew..... Orr and Pilcher ...		5 16 18	1 56 18
Swallow .....W F Moore.....		Did not start.	
Cricket .....T. S. Gregson.....		5 16 40	1 56 40
Jean..... (By special sanction).		5 33 40	2 13 40

Course : No. 54. From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon port—round the two Red Channel Buoys W. N. W. and N. of Butcher island both to starboard—round B. W. H. S. Buoy N. E. of Elephanta starboard thence to a mark boat moored off Hog Island port. = 9-25 miles. 1st prize won by Clutha, 2nd prize won by Mavourneen, 3rd prize won by Maud and Valkyrie.

* Protest-prize withheld.

Twenty good men and true proved that sailing was not their only "forte" by demolishing a well selected little dinner and good digestion seconding their efforts an enjoyable evening was spent with songs and laughter. The strains of "The King" and Auld Lang Syne having aroused the crew of the waiting launch, several of the busier sailors returned to Bombay and bed; the hardier portion passed the night on their yachts anchored in the roadstead.

The fleet returned to their moorings on Sunday afternoon with their fair lady visitors after an enjoyable lunch in the Hog Island bungalow.

The outing was so pleasant that it is to be hoped there will be many more anon. There was but one regret present, viz, the absence of the donor of the Hopkins Cup owing to his being on the sick list.

THE PROPOSED MOHAMMADAN UNIVERSITY.

Meeting at Aligarh.

A MEETING was held at Aligarh on the 10th instant at which it was decided to form a committee to be called the "Committee for the Foundation of a Mohammadan University," and to ask H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., to accept the office of President, and the following gentlemen to become Vice-Presidents :—United Provinces—Hon. Sir Mohd Fayyaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, Bahadur ; the Hon. Rajah Ysaadduq; Rasul Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jahangirabid ; the Hon. Rajah Sir Ali Mohammad Khan, of Mahmoodabad, K.C.S.I. Punjab and N. W. Frontier Provinces—The Hon. Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Bahadur, Qizilbash, C. I. E; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Mohd, Shafi Bar.-at-Law, Lahore ; Hafiz-ul-Mulk Hakim Hafiz Mohd-Ajmal Khan, of Delhi. Eastern and Western Bengal,—The Hon. Sir Khwajah Salem Ullah, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Dacca; Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Burmah—Syed Abdul Karim ; Abdul Shakur Jamal; Haji Mullah Ahmad Daud Madani. Central Provinces and Berar—Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak of Nagpur ; Khan Bahadur Nawab Salim Ullah Khan of Dewaighat, Bombay —The Hon. Sir Karimbhai Ibrahim, Bart.; Sir Adamji Pirbhoy, Madras—H. H. The Prince of Arcot. Sindh—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Syed Shaikh Ali Sadiq Vazir, Khairpur, Sindh. Mohammadan States—Colonel Haji Hafiz, Mohd ; Obaidullah, Khan Bahadur, second son of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal ; Colonel Moulvi Rahim Bux Sahib, President of the Council of Regency, Bahawalpur ; Nawab Imadulmulk Maulvi Syed Husain Bilgrami, Aligarh—Mr. J. H. Towle, Principal of the M. A. O. College ; the Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan.

The following gentlemen are to be asked to accept the membership;—All trustees of the M. A. O. College, all members of the College and School staffs, Aligarh, all members of the Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Conference, all editors of Mohammadan journals, all members of the Managing Committees of the Nudwatul-Ulama, the Madrisa-i-Alia Deoband, the Madrisa-i-Ilahyat, Cawnpur, the Tibbia Conference, the Madrisa-i-Tibbia, the Madrisa-i-Dayyan of Delhi, the Madrisa-i-Taakmiluttib of Lucknow, the Ahmadia Conference of Kadian and the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, all members of the Islamia College, Lahore, all members of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Mufidul Islam, Madras and the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Bombay, all managers and headmasters of Mohammadan Schools and Madaris-i-Arabia, all office-holders of Mohammadan Anjumans, all Mohammadan Members of Councils, District and Municipal Boards, all religious leaders, doctors of the Sunni and Shia Sects and Mashaikhs, all Mohammadan barristers and legal practitioners and all Mohammadan Zamindars and merchants. It was further decided the Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Honorary Secretary of the M. A. O. College should be the Secretary and that Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohd Mozamilullah Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, B.A., Sheikh Mohd Abdullah and Haji Mohd Musa Khan should be joint-secretaries of the Committee.

Provincial Committee are to be formed in each province, and the local committees of the M. A. O. Educational Conference and other Mohammadan Anjumans are to be asked to become local branches of this Committee.

It was also resolved that the Registrar of the M. A. O. College should be Treasurer of the Committee, and that a separate account should be opened with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Mohammadan University Foundation Fund, into which all subscriptions should be paid, and that for the present no expenditure should be undertaken out of the funds collected. The trustees of the Sir Syed Memorial Fund and the One Rupee Fund are being asked to defray the expenses of management.

A Managing Committee was formed consisting of all the members of the College Syndicate, Mr. J. H. Sawle, Principal, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Mr. Shawkat Ali, B. A., Mir Vilayat Hasain B. A., Mr. Abdul Hasan, B.A., Mr. Sarfaraz Khan, Maulvi Idris Ahmad, B. A., the Editors of the Aligarh Institute Gazette, Maulvi Bashir Uddin, editor of "Al Bashir," the Registrar of the M. A. O. College, and the Secretary of the Old Boys' Association, and Committees were also appointed to organise deputation and to write articles explanatory of the scheme.

An appeal in various languages will be widely issued, and a general meeting will be held at Aligarh at the end of January, under the direction of H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., and other influential members of the Mahomedan community.

ALIGARH, JAN. 20.

H. H. the Aga Khan is forming a deputation of Mahomedans to visit the principal centres in India to collect funds for the proposed Moslem University. The Nawab of Rampur and Begum of Bhopal are likely to accompany the party to Hyderabad.

THE INCORPORATED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HELP SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow us through the medium of your columns to make an urgent appeal for funds for The Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors Help Society? Owing to the necessary expenditure on relief alone having during the past few years exceeded the available income by about £2,500 per annum, the Society has gradually had to realize all its general investments and is now heavily in debt to its Bankers.

As an evidence of the Society's work, we would point out that during the last seven years it has dealt with no less than 138,553 cases of assistance to exsailors and soldiers at a cost of about £60,000. Of the total figures 30,706 were found employment; 59,527 received monetary assistance; 1,821 were sent to Convalescent Homes, and 46,499 were dealt with in other ways, such as obtaining pensions, visits in homes, hospitals, etc. To carry out this National object the Society has over 13,000 Honorary Representatives scattered throughout the country. Each case receives the most careful consideration and investigation, and if this good work is to continue it is essential that a sum of not less than £30,000 be at once raised to pay off the Society's debt and to place its funds on a sound basis.

We would particularly draw attention to the very useful work carried out by the Disabled Men's Workrooms Branch of the Society. In these Workshops, which are established in London, Brookwood, Edinburgh, and Dublin

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R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 21.

Begonia .....2346 Mathews.....T Jeewandas
Beswada .....3279 Hannlyn.....M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward .....P & O S N Co
Canterbury ..... 2733 Willis .....T Morrison & Co
Cymbeline .....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Cordium.....3934 Welch .....
Ehrenfels..... 2780 Sicken.....W & A Graham & Co
Hilaline.....2502 Newton ...W & A Graham & Co
Spero .....2970 Cages .....T Morrison & Co
Ethiopia.....1306 Johnson.....M M & & Co
Mutira.....2935 Tallent .....M M & Co
Majimi.....2532 Pigot.....B & S N & Co
Mirzam .....2-47 Benson.....T Morrison & Co
Oceana.....3507 Andrews.....P & O S N Co
Othello..... 3327 Webster...repairing...J Finlay & Co
Onda.....3521 Brooks .....M M & Co
Puriak .....1054 Ross ...Indo Burmah Petroleum & Co
Rahmany .....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N Co
Trowbridge.....2389 Mars .....Liverpool .....W & A Graham & Co
Vadala.....2164 Rolins .....M M & Co
Wallore .....3168 Plough ...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha .....2552 King .....M M & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Bamber .....M M & Co
Zambesi .....2415 Willis.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Bassano	2762	Borhall	...Hull via Karachi	...23-1	J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Glasgow	4179	Findlay	...Liverpool via Karachi	...23 1	K Nixon & Co
D & E Hurst	2993	Moody	... ...	Dacbirk	...4-2 J Finlay & Co
F Praesidant	2036	Pamber	....Durban	22 1	A Strands & Co
G Pundua	2126	Morton	....P Gulf	21-1	M M & Co
H Norfolk	3175	Erland	.....Antwerp	31 1	W & A Graham & Co
K Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	....Kobe	27 1	N Y Kaisha
M Orwell	2445	Home	...Liverpool	25 1	T Morrison & Co
N Tuscarora	3306	Hallenshead	...Philadelphia	27-1	W & A Graham &Co
O Naderi	1188	Gore	...Mauritius	25-1	B & P S N Co
P Marienfels	3503	Potthost	.....Hamburg via K'chi	...27 1	W & A G & Co
Q Pirooni	2029	Primrose	....R S Ports	...24 1	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chyebasa	...3031	Walgo	.....Antwerp	..30 1	M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	.....	Liverpool ..25 1	W & A Graham & Co
3 Den of Airlie	.. 2270	Robertson	...Dunkirk	..31 1	T Morrison & Co
4 Merton Hall	3773	Prouse	..Manchester	..31 1	K Nixon & Co
6 Ashlibster	2820	Galt	...Hull	...24 1	W & A Graham & Co
7 Africa	2565	Sacerich	.....Trieste	...1 2	A L S N Co
9 Wallace	2532	Erskine	.....Dunkirk	.. 31-1	T Morrison & Co
10&11 Vorwaerts	3727	Danneks	.. ..Kobe	...24 1	A L S N & Co
12&13 Marmora	...5239	Weston	....Shanghai	...15 2	P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	.. 759	Moxon	...Karachi	...23-1	M M & Co
15 Lord Crouer	2353	Polkinhorn	...Hull	...28 1	W & A Graham & Co
16 Etonian	2444	Davies	.....London	...28 1	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	...Repairing	..Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	...N F	...Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga	941	Cutbush	..N F	.....N F...M M & Co

M W D D

Assaye	4350	Jones	.....	Shanghai ...1 2 P & O S N & Co

Offside

Mushtari	1100	Watson	.....Zanzibar	..27-1 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Cordium	Welch	Rangoon, Jan 7
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Jan 16
21	Canterbury	Willis	Calcutta, Jan 9
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Jan 19

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi
21	Umballa	Bait	Rangoon, &c
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Wardha	Stockwell	Rangoon
22	Perlax	Ross	Rangoon
	President	Bremer	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Waroonga, Bamber, for Basrah, &c obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Flensburg, for Marseilles.
" Obra, for Calcutta.
" Khosrau, for Jedah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, arrived at Port Said on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, on the evening of the 19th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Pamban, left Aden for Bombay on the 21st instant and she is expected here on the 25th instant at 6 a.m.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Eastern Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd January, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	22	9	20	5	5
Teheran ...	22	12	20	2	0
Suez	22	12	40	0	53

NOTICES.

Cable Aden Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Luchow and Saifu communication restored between Yunnanfu and Weining (15-1-11 and 21-1-11).

French land lines working badly. French traffic subject delay (20-1-11).

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Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 109, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 23rd January, 1911.

THE STORY OF DUPLEIX.

THREE years before "Bob" Clive, as he was called by his earlier contemporaries, went out to Madras as a writer, there arrived at Pondicherry the Frenchman who was destined to be his opponent in the contest for supremacy in South India, which began in the early forties of the eighteenth century and was resumed periodically until Lord Minto annexed Mauritius some sixty years later and thus closed the Eastern seas to the cruisers which levied heavy toll on the Company's shipping. We already possess comprehensive biographies of Clive and Stringer Lawrence who crushed the earlier aspirations of Pondicherry, but a really good and authentic life of Dupleix has been wanting to enable historical students to follow the occurrences in which he was concerned and to gauge his true position amongst the rulers of India, for he actually become one after the Nizam made him the Governor of a large tract of territory and the Delhi Court gave him a *sanad* of Nawabship. This omission in Indian annals has now been supplied by Colonel Biddulph, whose story of the Malabar Coast Pirates is already a classic, while the present work promises to take equal rank in the biographical section of Anglo-Indian literature. Besides the recognised French and English authorities on his subject, the present compiler has explored with much industry the records of the old rival Company which aspired to drive us out of South India and the result is a volume which throws much additional light upon the occurrences of a century and a half since and also on the present characteristics of Dupleix. Some English writers have described him as framing schemes of empire while still at Chandenagore where he was an interested spectator of the decay of the Mogul power and was credited with the ambition of creating a new dominion under French influences.

But Colonel Biddulph produces incontestable evidence from these old papers that trading and the accumulation of a fortune were his principal objects at the settlement on the banks of the Hugli, and that when the Governorship of Pondicherry was offered to him he was reluctant to relinquish his commercial pursuits. Had he remained in the vicinity of Calcutta, the history of South India would probably have been uneventful, and Clive's opportunities for distinction might not have arrived. He went to the town on the Coromandel Coast in 1741 and three years afterwards England and France being at war in Europe, a belligerent situation arose between their possessions in the East. Dupleix was well financed and supplied with troops by his Company and also concluded a useful alliance with the Carnatic ruler. But his most valuable confederate was La Bourdonnais, the French Admiral and Governor of Mauritius who came to his assistance with a fleet which eventually captured Madras and obliged the English to seek refuge at Fort St. David in the vicinity of Cuddalore. This was his first success and had it been followed up on rational lines, we should certainly have been driven out of South India, but fortunately for our interests Dupleix quarrelled with his Admiral and the latter returned to the Isle of France. Madras was restored under the terms of the European peace concluded three years later, but by this time Dupleix was fully impressed with the possibilities of establishing a French protectorate over Hyderabad and the provinces to the South of the Kistna and the next historian of his Governorship has witnessed many developments with that object although Madras and Pondicherry were nominally at peace.

The founder of the Hyderabad house died at this period and a contest for the succession arose between his sons which, with the assistance of Pondicherry, was decided in favour of Muzaffir Jung. The new Nizam visited his French ally at the historic town on the East Coast and heaped honours and wealth upon him, while a small body of French and Asiatic troops went to Hyderabad where under the inspiriting leadership of Bussy they expanded into a large contingent force, for the maintenance of which the Northern Circars were eventually assigned. Dupleix was at the summit of his career, being the most important and courted personage in Southern India, and could he have refrained from expanding the Carnatic quarrel and contented himself with consolidating his influence at Hyderabad, it is probable that there might have been a division of the spoils between him and Madras with corresponding results on the future of the Presidency. There were two claimants in the field for this Nawabship, and Dupleix's decision to support one of them brought him into immediate collision with our forces under Clive and Lawrence with consequences that were fatal to himself and those visions of empire with which he had indoctrinated his Company. As Colonel Biddulph shows by the evidence he has collected our rivals financed these schemes and provided troops for them until they were on the verge of insolvency, the results being a series of defeats which are inscribed on British battle flags. Tired of the ill-success which was largely produced by Dupleix's incessant and incompetent interference in military matters of which he was confessedly ignorant, they decided to recall him and terminate the struggle with Madras. The latter was afterwards resumed under other leadership down to the era of Napoleon, whose plans from fresh campaign were failed by Wellesley's refusal to restore Pondicherry to a fleet despatched from Mauritius after the Peace of Amiens. But Dupleix disappeared from the scene in 1754, a ruined and disappointed empire builder, for he had squandered all his own fortune as well as the huge sums sent to him from France in vain efforts to wreck rival Company at Madras, not realising that there was ample room for both in the vast expanse of territory between the Kistna and Cape Comorin. All those interesting facts are detailed with praiseworthy accuracy, supported by fresh valuable documentary evidence in Colonel Biddulph's volume which should be read by all who desire to adjust their views of a memorable epoch in our Oriental story. Dupleix was spared an impeachment such as we meted out to some of our administrators who were more successful in the race for empire than he was, but the neglect and poverty which attended his declining years are national blemishes which France ought to have escaped, for despite his hot-headed obstinacy and impatience of control as manifested by the correspondence with the Directors, he was the greatest patriot of his day and deserved better treatment than he received. His canonisation came years after his death when French historians revealed the true character of his ambitions and pictured the empire for whose foundation he schemed from Pondicherry a century and a half ago, and to-day Dupleix ranks with their immortals and his modern admirers make pilgrimages to the scenes of his temporary greatness and moralise over what might have been had he emerged victorious from his prolonged struggle with Madras.

IMPERIAL TRADE REVIVAL.

SIGNS are not wanting of a steady revival of trade in Great Britain, the natural reaction after the lengthy and severe depression from which the country has for so long suffered. The bankruptcy returns show that this movement had a commencement last year and had a general effect upon most branches of commercial activity. There was a considerable reduction in the number of financial failures, and the sum total was the smallest which has been experienced during the last twenty-three years. Reuter's telegrams during the last day or two have pointed out how some of the leading industries are being affected. Depression has nowhere been more severely felt than among the cotton operatives of Lancashire. They now, however, are rejoicing in a trade boom. Orders have been received by the manufacturers, which will keep the mills going at full speed for some considerable time, and there is a keen demand for labour throughout Lancashire. Again, at all the principal dockyards, both Government and commercial, at Berkenhead and on the Tyne and Tees, there is a great demand for shipwrights. Work is plentiful and there is every indication of a prosperous year in the shipbuilding industry. The trade boom too is not confined to the mother country; the same cry "workmen wanted" comes from the colonies. Western Australia is experiencing a great stimulus to its agricultural and mining industries and so urgent has become the demand for artisans that even with a promise of high wages it has been impossible to find all the men who are needed. It is not men of one trade only who are required, but apparently any skilled workman, who knows his business, can be sure of obtaining remunerative employment. Further, in Rhodesia, a great scheme is in course of preparation for the attraction of agricultural settlers. Ready-made farms, it is announced, will be offered to intending colonists and as the scheme, so it is said, possesses higher inducements than the Canadian Pacific which has recently been so successful, we have no doubt it will successfully appeal to a large number of the class of men who are needed. Thus there seems to be no lack of employment within the Empire, and within a short time the changed conditions must inevitably and considerably reduce the huge army of unemployed, which the Home country so recently deplored. Now, if ever, will the value of Mr. Winston Churchill's employment bureaus be tested. The trade boom must be exerting a reflective action on all branches of industry and commerce, and it must further be remembered that the above is no comprehensive analysis of the present trade condition, but merely a collection of facts taken from various telegrams during the last two or three days.

TURKEY AND THE ARABS.

A BRIEF announcement was made in the Home Press, exchanges of which reached us by the last mail, that Chevik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for War, had asked for a credit with which to provide ten new transports for the reason, he stated, that it was foreseen that serious events would take place this spring. This somewhat sinister forecast was apparently not given much weight at the time; but Reuter, during the past day or two, has informed us how it was justified. The Arab subjects of the Ottoman Empire in Southern Arabia continue their policy of embarrassment, and the Turkish resolve is declared to be the crushing of their resistance. That extreme importance is attached to this project, and that its difficulty is adequately recognized, is evident from the fact that the comparatively huge force of thirty battalions of infantry, supported by a strong detachment of artillery, is to be employed in the operations. No reference need be made to the fighting proclivities and capacity of the Arabs: both are well known; and there will be not much doubt in the minds of those who know the characteristics of Arabia and her peoples that the Turks will find the transport of troops easier than the accomplishment of the task they have set themselves. It is a somewhat curious fact that in recent times we have not been made aware of details in connection with the long drawn-out struggle between the Arabs and their over-lords, but the affair of a few years ago, at Amara, in which Arab Turkish subjects fired upon one of the Lynch steamers plying between Bussorah and Baghdad, in order to inform Europe of their grievances, will still be remembered. So that in the coming struggle, be it long or otherwise, Turkey will not enjoy the entire public sympathy if only for the reason that her methods of dealing with her subject-peoples are open to some question. Another point that suggests itself is the possibility of trouble occurring nearer home. True enough, under the new regime affairs in the Armenian provinces appear to have quietened down, but history teaches that the extreme Armenian Nationalists love an interlude, such as Arabia now threatens to provide, in which to reassert their ideals and push their propaganda. Similarly, it is possible to point to Macedonia, also apparently peaceful at the moment, where almost identical conditions prevail. The situation in Arabian therefore, commands more of European interest than merely casual consideration reveals, and the events of the next few weeks will be awaited with some feeling almost approaching anxiety.

ON last Thursday afternoon Her Excellency Lady Clarke visited the Y. W. C. A. Institution and Home situated in Mayo Road. Her Excellency was received by Mrs. Jardine, Acting President, the Secretaries Miss Rutterford and Miss Haig, and conducted all over the building. Her Excellency displayed the greatest interest in the work of the Institution and various arrangements of the Home. All interested in the work of the Y. W. C. A. will be glad to hear that Her Excellency has graciously consented to preside at the Annual General Meeting on January 31st.

REUTER states that the Bishop of Southwark has been appointed Bishop of Winchester.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Egypt" arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 20th instant.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON will arrive in India by the next mail and proceed to Calcutta.

THE Dalai Lama will leave Darjeeling, for Calcutta, on the 26th instant.

THE snow, on the Kashmir route, has been cleared, and tongas are now running up to Srinagar.

THE plague is making havoc in the Jaunpur Mirzapur, and Ghazipur districts and the mortality from the disease is largely increasing.

MR. E. J. DYER, of Messrs Dyer and Co, Brewers, a man well known throughout the Punjab and in Lucknow died suddenly at soion.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE" arrived in Rangoon on Saturday from Karachi with the 22nd Darajat Mountain Battery and will Embark for Bhamo shortly.

A scheme is under consideration in Calicut here for taking up a further considerable tract in Malabar, for rubber cultivation by a European syndicate; an Indian combine is also in the market.

THE lack of alteration in the Bank rate, in London which has caused disappointment, is attributed to the withdrawal of gold for India.

THE London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" wires:—Mr. Murray urged that the Government of India should refuse to register banks with less than a minimum paid up capital.

MR. K. L. DUTTA with Mr. G. Findlay Shirras and Mr. S. D. Gupta on special duty in connection with the Government of India Prices Enquiry, having completed local enquiries in Behar and Orissa will visit the United Provinces from the 25th instant.

MAJOR-GENERAL GROVER, Inspector General of Cavalry, succeeds to the appointment of Secretary in the Army Department which will become vacant early in February, by the transfer of Major-General Sir R. Scallon to the command of Burma Division in succession to General Deaning.

IT is understood that from the time of the arrival of the King in India, Sir John Hewett will be regarded as belonging to His Majesty's staff, consequently Mr. Leslie Porter will retain the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces during and over the Durbar ceremonies.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE, who has been unwell for about a week, is reported to be progressing favourably. He caught a cold at the Allahabad Congress Camp, which developed into bronchitis and fever last week. It is feared he will not be able to resume work for a month under medical advice.

AKSHOY Kumar Sircar, a respectable inhabitant of Gaya, on Friday, instituted a case of defamation before the Magistrate of Chandpur against the editor and printer of the local weekly "Nabobanga." The Magistrate, after recording the complainant's evidence, issued a notice on the accused.

AT the meeting held on Saturday in Bareilly the Reception Committees for the U. P. Provincial Industrial and Social Conferences were formed with Babu Preonath Banrji, Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Asbgar Ali Khan and Babu Baldeo Prasad as their respective Chairman.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SIEGE OF SYDNEY STREET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Such an artist in language as Mr. Winston Churchill, surveying the latest scenes in the Houndsditch drama, inacted in Stepney, could say nothing less common place than "This is a funny affair." And, veritably, such a dramatic occurrence seems to beggar the English language when one comes to write of it, though I notice journalists here have been "spreading" themselves over vivid columns, interlarded with "battle pictures" by the omnipresent press photographer to the extent, I should think, of acres; while on Tuesday, the evening papers came out with rapid editions containing crisp and exciting bulletins from their "special correspondents under fire at the front." Well, whoever could have imagined such doings in staid old London which has deservedly earned the reputation of "law-abiding city," in the second decade of the twentieth century? Not even a Dumas! That predecessor of Mr. Bernard Shaw, Will Shakespeare, writes of one event somewhere or other that it was "out of all whooping," and so is the "Stepney Battle."

Briefly put, as you already know by cable, the two anarchists suspected in connection with the murder of three policemen in Houndsditch on Dec. 16, finding themselves trapped in a house in Sydney-street, Stepney, held at bay a huge force of policemen, many of them armed, a squad of Scots Guards, 60 strong, two field guns and a maxim (who exactly was responsible for bringing artillery on the scene I do not know), and then, defiant to the last, set fire to their "fort" and finished, destroying with themselves all traces of their identity at any rate so far as one of them is concerned. For seven hours bullets rained about Sydney-street and the casualties, apart from the anarchist, totalled sixteen wounded. As I said before, this in London in the twentieth century. Well, I am not an expert in catching desperate anarchists, and, of course, it is not always hard to be wise after an event. But it does seem to me as to many others that the procedure adopted was somewhat analagous to the use of a Nasmyth hammer to crush a cockroach. The men with desperation embodied and fought like wild cats gone mad till the end (so much so that excited "War Correspondents" counted at least five men in the house), but—1,500 police, besides Infantry and Artillery! The only excuse is that the problem and the situation, though they seem common enough on the Continent, were entirely novel to our admirable police, and also urgent! The events, in Stepney, have naturally attracted world-wide notice and it is amusing to see how the German Press is taking the occasion by the horns to retaliate for English animadversions on the Moabit disorders. "Shooting sparrows with cannon" is their scornful summary. Like Germany, France and the United States agree in prophesying a quick end for the present immigration laws here. I am not so sure that anything very drastic will be done. Everyone who knows anything about alien immigration states that it is practically impossible to distinguish the depraved criminal from the political refugee or indeed from the ordinary immigrant. In this respect a good story is told. Not so long ago, the Russian police notified their London confreres that a notorious revolutionary would arrive in England by a certain ship. A full description was forwarded with a request for his arrest. He was duly arrested despite vigorous protests. It was then found he was a prominent official of the Russian, Embassy. Where the mistake was made is not divulged, but it is best to draw a veil over what happened afterwards! But a great deal may be done by the anarchist community themselves to prevent a recurrence of these outrages. They have a splendid asylum in this country and it is only fair and wise they should be quiet here in return for immunity.

LONDON THE HOME OF MYSTERY.

On top of the Stipney excitement came another thrill, the discovery of a dead alien casually hid in the bushes on Clapham Common. He was killed in the small hours of the morning within a short distance of several watchmen's huts, ragged some scores of yards from the path and—shade of Sherlock Holmes! branded on each cheek with an "S." It is suggested this was done by a Pole or some one with a knowledge of Polish as in that language the letter stands for "Szpion" or spy. Well, the police have the discovery of the murderer on their hands also. Meanwhile one can only say that the most jaded of news will be stimulated and the greatest craving for excitement satisfied by a short stay in London, during these dramatic times. In the line of sanguinary drama "We Are It" as the Yankees say.

SIR HENRY COTTON'S "BLAZING INDISCRETION."

In his letter to the *Times* replying to the criticism which his Savarkar speech has naturally evoked, Sir Henry Cotton ingenuously says that when he responded to the invitation to make a few observations at Mr. Bepin Pal's Sunday afternoon tea-party, he had "no idea" that what he might say at "such a private gathering would be reported in the Press." And Sir Henry has been a member of Parliament! Such innocence might be excused in a person who has lived the best part of his life apart from the world in a monastery, but is almost inexplicable in the case of one who has sat for five years in the House of Commons! Sir Henry's son, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, in a letter to the "Westminster" defending his father delivers the following parting shot:—"What would the Anglo-Indian Press say if a 'native' Indian newspaper had indulged in the wild language attributed to the *Pioneer* against any public man, whether in England or in India, on the strength of a necessarily brief telegraphic summary of a newspaper report?" How does Mr. Cotton know that Reuter only sent a brief telegraphic summary of the newspaper report? I have not a copy of the *Daily Chronicle* of last Monday, by me, but my recollection of its report of Sir Henry Cotton's observations is that it was not very long, in fact, not beyond the limits of a Press message. "Justitia" returns to the charge this morning. "Sir Henry," says "Justitia," "carefully ignores the report published by your contemporary and frames his letter as if it were I, and not the *Daily Chronicle*, who had attributed to him the language upon which you allowed me to comment. He satirically continues:—"I have looked in vain to-day through the *Daily Chronicle* for a correction of the report which I quoted *verbatim* from its columns. Though it publishs in a conspicuous place the comments telegraphed from India on its report of Sir Henry's speech—comments far more scathing, though not less well deserved, than my own." After recapitulating the facts relating to the Hague Tribunal and the Bombay trial, "Justitia" concludes:—"I submit that, in view of these facts, it is an abominable thing that Sir Henry Cotton, lately a member of Parliament and still receiving a pension as a former member of the same Civil Service to which the unfortunate Mr. Jackson belonged when he was cruelly murdered at Nasik by Savarkar's fellow-conspirators, should have expressed—and above all before an audience of young Indians—the hope that the convict Savarkar may yet escape punishment, and that the accident of a side issue, which cannot, in any way, affect Savarkar's guilt; may defeat in his case the ends of justice as administered by the lawful tribunals of his Majesty the King, to whom presumably Sir Henry Cotton still owns allegiance." This is severe, but Sir Henry has only himself to thank for the castigation. The second letter of "Justitia" is followed by one signed "Aequitas" the writer of which seems to imply that the existence of Indians of the type of Savarkar is due to British "aloofness and inertia." He declares that the response addressed by your new Viceroy and others to the English community to show "these young men"—meaning the Indian students—hospitality and friendship has been utterly inadequate. There are two sides to this question and "Aequitas" is quite wrong in the assumption that it is only "persons holding the views of Sir Henry Cotton, who, in the English side, hold out to Indian students the hand of friendship."

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Wolfe's place of birth no more is mute. There now stands on the simple village green of Westerham in Kent, a statue to his memory. Perhaps Wolfe needed no memorial, for, like Shakespeare, in our wonder and astonishment he has built himself a lasting monument. But Lord Roberts made it clear in his excellent speech at the unveiling of the statue last Monday, that it was a reproach to the nation that such a statue had not been erected long ago. Lord Roberts, in spite of the falling snow and rising wintry winds, spoke with clearness and vigour to the assembled throng and made his voice heard far up the village street. The ceremony of unveiling was "fully choral." The Bishop of Winchester, supported by Mr. Sydney Le Mesurier, the Vicar of Westerham, and the choir, moved in solemn procession from the church to the green, preceded by a military band, the Cadet Corps, under the command of Major Beresford, forming a guard-of-honour. Those two fine veterans, Lord Strathcona and Sir Frederick Young, as well as other notables were with Lord Roberts on the platform round the pedestal and Lt.-Col. Warde, the Lord of the Manor, called upon the illustrious Fieldmarshal to unveil the statue. When the drapery was removed it was seen that Wolfe was facing up the village street with his back to the admiring crowd on the village green. The statue is full of life and energy and the sculptor, Mr. Derwent Woode, came in for much laudation and congratulation. At the luncheon held in the Town Hall, after the unveiling Sir Frederick Young (93) delivered an interesting speech followed by Lord Strathcona (91) who proposed the health of Lord Roberts (79). A great County noble, Lord Stanhope, proposed the health of the Sculptor, to which Mr. Wood modestly responded giving full credit to Mr. Beckles Willson and the Rev. Sydney Le Mesurier, to whose initiation the scheme for the erection was mainly due. That well-known old Bombayite Dr. John Pollen who is interested by domestic ties, has written a graphic description of the events the Battle of Quebec which made Wolfe immortal, and many of your readers may like to peruse it.

"During the night Wolfe put his little army on broad flat-bottomed boats, and, his own boat taking the lead, they dropped slowly and noiselessly down the river to a point where his quick eye had detected a possible means of ascent to the cliffs above. The night was very dark and calm, and as they rowed along, Wolfe, in whispers only audible to the officers who were with him, repeated "Grey's Elegy." He had a presentiment that he would not live over the morrow, and had already entrusted the picture of the girl he loved to a friend to be restored to her after he fell, and had made his last Will and Testament, so you can imagine with what pathos he repeated those beautiful lines! When he had finished, he is said to have declared that he would rather be the author of that piece than take Quebec! When Wolfe ceased speaking, dead silence prevailed, for they were nearing the landing-place, and they had to run the gauntlet of the French sentries. They passed the sentries and reached the little Cove, over which rose the precipice vertically 250 feet, and began to climb up the winding pass, so narrow that two men could hardly ascend abreast. There was a French picket at the top, but this was soon put to flight, and when day dawned, Wolfe, to his great joy, found his little force, of 4,826 men, in safety, on the heights of Abraham, overlooking Quebec!

Montcalm, the French Commander, at first refused to believe his eyes. It could not be the whole English Army; it must be only a small party come out to plunder and retire; but soon he perceived the English troops forming on the plains, and then he exclaimed—"Yes! I see them where they ought not to be," and he drew out his army of 15,000 men, atonce, to dislodge them. As the enemy approached, Wolfe formed his little force in order of battle,—Wolfe in person on the right; Murray on the left; the second line, protecting the exposed flank, under the command of Townsend. In this position the English awaited calmly the onset of the French!

As in his first, so in his last battle, Wolfe urged the necessity of reserving fire keeping it till the enemy got close. He made his men lie down. On came the French, with loud shouts and oblique volleys, and when they were within forty yards up sprang Wolfe's men and opened a deadly fire. Back reeled the French and Canadian columns "shattered and sundered," and on dashed Wolfe leading his Louisberg Grenadiers. A shot shattered his right wrist; he merely wrapped a handkerchief round the wound, changed his sword to his left hand and continued to lead on and cheer his followers! He had just given the order for the whole line to charge when (his bright uniform forming a conspicuous mark) he was again dangerously wounded, but true to his own words. "While a man is able to do his duty and can stand and hold his arms it is infamous to retire," in spite of pain and weakness, he held his ground and continued to direct the fight. The English pressed on impetuously so as to make the enemy feel bullets and bayonets at the same time, and the French began to retire. Montcalm rivalled Wolfe in gallantry on that fatal day. He kept riding to and fro through the broken ranks trying to rally his French and Canadians but in vain?—and, when their gallant leader himself fell, his troops at once broke and fled in utter confusion.

A short time before this Wolfe had received a third and mortal wound in the breast. As he staggered forward faint and bleeding, his first thought was for his men, lest they should be discouraged if they saw him drop, so he called to an officer to hold him up so that his brave soldiers might not see him fall. "The day is ours" he cried, "keep it!" They then bore him from the field, and telling them that it was needless to send for a surgeon as "it was all over" with him he fainted away. Just then, a shout arose! "They run! they run!" Wolfe hearing the shout opened his eyes (like one aroused from sleep) and demanded "who run!" "The French, Sir," was the reply.

(Concluded on page 6).

INDIAN STUDENTS AT HOME.

INCREASE OF STAFF.

Many New Legal Students.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Lord Crewe has decided to appoint an Indian Educationalist as a chief assistant to Mr. Arnold, the Educational Adviser to Indian students. The appointment will be announced shortly. In the meantime, Mr. Cheshire, a graduate of Cambridge, has been appointed second assistant for three years.

Mr. Campion, late Chief Engineer to the Punjab, has been appointed to assist Mr. Arnold in advising and directing Indian students, who come to England, to undergo training in engineering.

The appointments are due to the increase in the number of students, largely owing to the desire to enter the Inns of Court, before the new and more stringent regulations regarding admission come into operation, also to the transfer of the Information Bureau to Cromwell Road.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN.

Alliance Strengthening with Age.

TOKIO, JAN. 21.

The Diet opened to-day.

Marquis Katsura, the Prime Minister, in his speech, said that their relations with the Powers were cordial. The alliance with Britain was strengthening with age. The Government expected to conclude new treaties with all Powers.

The expenditure on armaments would be restricted to what was necessary.

AMERICAN RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 21.

The agreement arrived at between the American and Canadian Commissioners taking part in the reciprocity negotiations, will result in substantial reduction of customs duties on both natural and manufactured products of both countries.

MONTREAL, JAN. 21.

Mr. Lemieux, Postmaster-General, addressing a gathering of manufacturers, said that none of the industries of Canada would be found to suffer when the details of negotiations were published.

Mr. Borden, the Leader of the Opposition, said he wanted reciprocity within the Empire, not with the United States.

THE "LIBERATOR" STATEMENTS.

Accused still in Custody.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The *Morning Post* understands that further proceedings will be taken during the present term in the case of Elward Mylius, who was arrested on December 26, on suspicion of being concerned in the publication of the alleged seditious statements in the journal, *Liberator*, regarding British policy in Egypt and India.

Mylius is still in custody in default of finding heavy bail. A detective is now on the way to India, in connection with the matter.

BUTLER AS A JOURNALIST.

United States and English Aristocracy.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The *Times* to-day gibbets prominently a letter from an American female journalist to a butler in a good house in London, promising liberal pay for gossipy letters and stories about well-known people staying in the house, where the butler is employed.

The journalist says she buys quantities of such letters regularly, and specifies certain Peers, Peeresses and other notable persons, about whom she especially wishes good copy.

FLUSHING DEFENCES.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 21.

In committee of the States General, several members expressed the opinion that the scope of the Government's proposed defence measures was too wide, and that the Government had demanded more than was strictly necessary. They did not object to the amount of the credit, but to the too exclusive allocation of money to a single object, when part could be better employed in strengthening the troops.

THE KAISER AND TAXES.

BERLIN, JAN. 21.

The Reichstag, yesterday, discussed the Unearned Increment Bill. An amendment, moved by the Conservatives, was rejected exempting reigning Princes, including Kaiser, the from tax. The receipts of the tax are to be devoted to military purposes.

NEW DUTCH STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Bill Introduced at the Hague.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 21.

The Government has introduced a Bill, providing a subvention for a steamship service to Java and Australia. There is to be a minimum of twelve sailings yearly.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Lords and the Veto Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Lord Knollys called at Downing Street to-day during the Cabinet meeting which was somewhat protracted.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting has revived political discussion. Mr. P. E. Smith, in an article, contends that the coalition is powerless to force the passage, unamended, of the Veto Bill, and must consent to reasonable amendments.

The *Daily Telegraph* foreshadows that the Lords will return the Bill to the Commons, embodying the reform of the Lords mentioned in the preamble as the only way to secure political peace and make a happy Coronation Year.

The *Westminster Gazette* believes that the Bill will make such progress before Easter that it will be completed before the Coronation adjournment.

The paper declares that the persistent assumption of Unionists that there will be negotiations, is unfounded, and hopes that the Unionist leaders will have wisdom and patriotism to abide by the verdict of the constituencies.

Mr. Lloyd George is still suffering from throat trouble, and has been ordered to leave London immediately.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George is going to the Riviera and is staying there until the opening of the Parliament.

LATER.

Mr. Garvin, in to-day's *Observer*, discussing the Veto Bil, declares it is impossible for the Unionists to commit Political suicide by accepting the Bill. Rather, he says, let "puppet Peers and coroneted catspaws" be made in any quantity.

OUTLOOK IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JAN. 21.

In a speech, the Foreign Minister said that the Republic had been strengthened as a result of the strikes, which had increased confidence between workers and the authorities. The rumours of foreign intervention were unfounded; the relations with all Powers were most cordial. He mentioned the cocoa question, which had been settled with Germany. In conclusion he said that the British and American firms had made proposals which would enable Portugal to carry out a scheme of reorganisation of the Fleet without sacrifice.

THE POTSDAM INTERVIEW.

Turkish Foreign Minister's Statements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 22.

In the Chamber to-day, the Foreign Minister, replying to questions regarding the Potsdam interview, communicated the recent declarations made to him by the German Ambassador, confirming the statement of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Minister added that the relations between Britain and Turkey were most friendly, consequently he was convinced that the Interests of Turkey in the Persian Gulf would not suffer.

The statement was received with cheers and the Chamber declared itself satisfied with the reply.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DISASTER

The Kaiser's Sympathy.

BERLIN, JAN. 32.

The Kaiser, in the Cabinet order, expresses his deep sorrow at the submarine disaster and with the brave men who did their duty till the end, giving fresh proof of the spirit animating the German Navy Reserve.

Special rewards are being given to those who took a prominent part in the salvage.

PLAGUE IN CHINA.

PEKING, JAN. 21.

Four deaths, from plague, have taken place outside Peking, and another inside the city. Several cases have occurred in various parts of Chih-li.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 22.

A telegram from China states that there are altogether 831 cases of plague there. There have been 821 deaths among the Chinese, and 25 cases of plague with 24 deaths among among Europeans in Manchuria up to January 20th.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

Shipment by S. S. "Praga."

PORT SAID, JAN. 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamship "Praga" has shipped gold to the value of £50,000 for India.

CHILIAN LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

A Chilian 5 per cent. Government loan of £4,905,000 has been issued at 98 ½.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The death has occurred suddenly at New York of Mr. Paul Morton, the Manager of the Equitable Life Company.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha's Counsel.

MODERATION AND TOLERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 22.

General Botha, speaking at Wellington, appealed for moderation and toleration, which were necessary to ensure the stability of the Union.

He favoured protection, but not protection for one part of country against another. The Government intended to establish irrigation works on a large scale throughout the country, and was also considering a scheme of land-purchase for the purposes of closer settlement.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

Discussion in the French Chamber.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

In Chamber to-day, a Deputy pointed out that the disturbances in the champagne district were due to the imports of white wine to be converted into so-called champagne, which prevented the wine-growers from selling their vintage.

M. Briand, Prime Minister, replied that the Government was well disposed to the wine-growers. Relief had been granted them and the fraud had been severely repressed.

The growers must not, however, alienate sympathy by acts of wilful damage.

The statement was received with cheers.

THE MAURITIUS RIOTS.

Business Offices Wrecked.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Official telegrams from Port Louis state that the mob yesterday wrecked several business places and the offices of their opponents' newspapers. There were some casualties in the conflicts, resulting in two deaths.

The place is now quiet.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Parliament's Ratification Objected to.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

A strong and growing agitation is arising against the ratification by Parliament of the Declaration of London, as endangering Britain's food-supply in war-time by permitting the capture of neutral vessels carrying foodstuffs and limiting the right of blockade.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 22.

The Commonwealth Government is contemplating the submission of resolutions to the Imperial Conference urging a modification of the Declaration of London.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Saturday's Results.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

To-day's football results are as follows. The name of the home team is always placed first :—

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.

Notts Forest ...	2	Liverpool ...	0
Everton	5	Notts County ...	0
Bristol City... ...	3	Middlesborough ...	2
Oldham Athletic ...	2	Sunderland ...	1
Sheffield Wednesday.	0	Preston North End...	0
Newcastle United ...	1	Tottenham Hotspur..	1
Blackburn Rovers...	6	Bury	2
Manchester City ...	1	Manchester United...	1
Bradford City ...	0	Sheffield United ...	1

The match between Woolwich Arsenal and Aston Villa was abandoned owing to bad light.

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION 2.

Birmingham ...	1	Burnley	1
Blackpool	0	Derby County ...	1
Bolton Wanderers...	4	Wolverhampton Wanderers ...	1
Chelsea	2	Leicester Fosse ...	0
Clapton Orient ...	3	Barnsley	0
Glossop	3	Stockport County ...	0
Huddersfield Town...	2	Gainsborough Trinity	1
Hull City	0	Fulham	0
Lincoln City ...	1	Leeds City	1
West Bromwich Albion	3	Bradford	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.

New Brompton ...	1	West Ham United ...	1
Millwall	1	Queen's Park Rangers	1
Coventry City ...	1	Luton	1
Southend ...	2	Portsmouth	0
Southampton ...	1	Northampton ...	0
Plymouth	2	Brighton and Hove Albion	2
Watford	2	Exeter City	2
Leyton	3	Swindon	1
Brentford	3	Bristol Rovers ...	0
Norwich City ...	0	Crystal Palace ...	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Kilmarnock ...	2	Third Lanark ...	0
Partick Thistle ...	3	Queen's Park ...	0
Celtic	0	Falkirk	0
Glasgow Rangers ...	4	Airdrieonians ...	1
Dundee	2	Raith Rovers ...	1
Hamilton Accs ...	1	Clyde	1
Hearts	0	St. Mirren ...	0
Aberdeen ...	1	Motherwell ...	0
Morton	2	Hibernians ...	2

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Northumberland ...	25	Durham ...	19
Plymouth ...	9	Gloucester ...	8
Bedford ...	3	Cambridge University ...	18
Harlequins. ...	26	London Scottish ...	3
Bristol ...	0	Newport	6
Richmond ...	0	Oxford University ...	11
Moseley ...	3	Leicester ...	21
Blackheat ...	40	Old Leysians ...	0

Wales vs. England.

There was an attendance of 30,000 at the international match, between Wales and England, at Swansea to-day. The ground was dry and fast. England opened by scoring a try, after which the game was most strenuous, the Welshmen scoring a try and a penalty goal. At half-time, the score was six points to 3.

The second half produced a rousing game, England scoring a goal and a try and Wales three tries.

The final score was Wales 15 points, England 11.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. Taft's Pleas for Fortifying.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, JAN. 22.

Mr. Taft, addressing the Pennsylvania Society in New York, argued that the Treaty with Britain had been amended for the very purpose of regaining the right to fortify the Panama Canal.

Regarding the proposed international agreement to secure the neutrality of the Canal, he asked, "Are we, after expending five hundred million dollars to make national defence easier, to surrender half the military value of the Canal by giving the benefit of it to any nation seeking to destroy us? By the very terms of the Treaty with England, we are bound to preserve the Canal as a means of transit to all belligerents in the time of war, so long as we ourselves are not engaged in the controversy."

Mr. Taft yielded to none in his love of peace, and proposed, if he obtained the assent of the other Powers, to submit to the Senate, Arbitration Treaties, broader in their terms than any they had so far ratified and broader than any now existing. He could not himself, however, be blind to the possibilities of war, for they had not reached a time when they could reckon on the settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

LONDON TO LICHFIELD FLIGHT.

Trophy for Mr. Grahame White.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

At the luncheon given to-day in honour of Mr. Grahame White's flight from London to Lichfield, a silver trophy was presented.

Replying, Mr. Grahame White said that the Government was carefully considering his suggestion that it should have the first call on all aviators and their machines. Personally, he greatly desired to place himself and his fleet of aeroplanes at the disposal of the Government, in whatever capacity they might be useful.

He emphasised the fact that aeroplanes were only dangerous when used for acrobatic feats. He considered that spectacular aviation meetings were almost extinct. It would be better in future to organise more useful competitions.

SODA DEPOSITS IN EAST AFRICA.

Arrangements for Flotation of a Company.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Arrangements are proceeding for the flotation, possibly at an early date, of a company to deal with the important deposits of ramous soda at Lake Magadi, in East Africa. The capital mentioned is about one million sterling, and it is understood that the Government is prepared to co-operate by extending the Uganda Railway to it. Additional interest attaches to the project, owing to Mr. Marcus Samuel, of the Central Mining Company, being mentioned in connection with it.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

Another Magnificent Gift.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 20.

Mr. Carnegie has given another ten million dollars to the Carnegie Institute, bringing the total up to twenty-five millions.

MADRAS ABKARI REPORT.

Increase in Illicit Manufacture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

The annual report, on the administration of the Abkari Revenue in the Madras Presidency, has been issued for the year 1909-10. It is of interest to the temperance reformers as it records a very considerable decrease in the total consumption of toddy and spirits. Under the head "country spirits", a considerable decrease in consumption is recorded, which is attributed partly to the increased still-head duty and partly to the reduction in the number of taverns in the city.

In a Government order, on the subject, however, it is pointed out that "the main factor in the increase and decrease of consumption is the amount of money in the hands of the class who usually consume country spirits." From this point of view, it would appear that the decreased consumption recorded is due, more to the unfavourable nature of the season than to any other cause. In spite of the decline in the consumption, however, the revenue from this source rose by three and a half lakhs, thus indicating the realization of the Government Abkari policy of a minimum consumption with a maximum of revenue. The same remarks apply to toddy and foreign liquors, in regard to both of which there was marked decrease in consumption and the rise in revenue. Against these statistics, it is to be noted that the number of Abkari offences increased considerably especially under the heads of the illicit manufacture of toddy and the distillation of country spirits, and there was also an increase in number of assaults on the officers of the department.

A HEAD CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 21.

With reference to shooting of the head constable, Sheersingh of the Karnal Police, who lost his life in a plucky attempt with the aid of a few villagers to effect the arrest of six men, who were discovered by him in possession of arms without license, the police have already traced the four men alleged to have been concerned, and are in possession of information, which it is hoped to lead to the arrest of two others said to be responsible for the crime.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business for To-morrow's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The following is the text of further resolutions to be moved in the Supreme Legislative Council on Tuesday :—

By the Hon'ble Mr. Madgett—That the Government of India be requested in consultation with the Provincial Governments, to consider the desirability of inviting all large Municipal Corporations to combine in establishing graded scientific services for engineers and health-officers with the object (1) of affording life careers to the incumbents instead of chequered careers on contracts for terms of years ; (2) of giving the incumbents such suitable beginning salaries as may be necessary to secure efficient engineers and health-officers, and providing for promotion by increments to such maximum salaries as may be necessary to retain their services ; and (3) of admitting of the transfer of the incumbents from one Corporation to another.

By Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—That this Council recommends that the Government may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of official and non-official members to consider and report upon what changes should be made in the regulations promulgated under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, so as to remove all legitimate complaints on the score of inequality in the treatment of the various sections of His Majesty's subjects, and in regard to some of the disqualifications and restrictions placed in the choice of candidates seeking election to the Councils, and also to ensure that the provision for a non-official majority in the Provincial Councils shall be more effective in practice.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government should order public enquiry by a mixed body of officials and non-officials into the causes which have led to the great increase in public expenditure, both Civil and Military, that has taken place during recent years, so that means may be devised for the greater enforcement of economy, where necessary and practicable.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The business announced for next Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council comprises :—

(1) The asking and answering of questions, a list of which will be published later ; (2) the debating of resolutions as already published (that standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. Subba Rao, re-employment of Indians in the Public Services being dropped); (3) the presentation of the Select Committee's reports upon (a) the Inventions and Designs Bill; (b) the Criminal Tribes Bill; (c) the Indian Ports Act Amendment Bill; (d) the Indian Tramways Bill ; and (e) the Forces Bill.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Tiger Shoot in Mirzapur Jungles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHRAURA, JAN. 21.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by Sir John Hewett, yesterday witnessed some excellent sport in the Mirzapur jungles. His Imperial Highness shot a fine male tiger, measuring nine feet, ten and a half inches Col. Finck von Finckenstein was also successful in bagging a fine male tiger of nine feet, five inches. His Imperial Highness expressed himself delighted with the sport.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

No Ecclesiastical Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

It is understood to be probable that there will be no ecclesiastical ceremony in connection with the Royal Coronation Durbar at Delhi, King George and Queen Mary themselves placing their own Crown upon their heads, the regalia being brought out from England for the ceremony.

INDIAN TREASURY RETURNS.

A Substantial Balance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The returns, now published, of the receipts and payments at the Civil treasuries in India in the first nine months of the current official year, show that, in spite of a considerable increase in the amount remitted to the Secretary of State, the closing cash balance is three crores more than at the same date last year. The windfall there has been in Opium is the principal factor in this prosperous state of matters, but the Customs and Railways, Stamps and Excise have all contributed their share. There have also been economies in the great spending departments of the Army and the Railways. As wheat exports have recommenced, and there is every prospect of good winter crops, a considerable surplus may be looked upon as assured.

A MAHARANI'S MENTAL CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Yesterday, the Government Pleader of Alipur moved Mr. Richardson, the District Judge, for an enquiry, under the Lunacy Act, into the mental condition of the Maharani Saheb of Bettiah. The medical certificate showed that the lady was not of sound mind and quite incapable of looking after her properties. Her father and brother had been telegraphed for, but without result. The District Magistrate has been ordered to hold an enquiry into the matter.

TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 21.

Some interesting figures relating to distribution of trade are given in the annual report on the Internal Trade of the Punjab. The greatest exporting tract of the Province is the territory between the Sutlej and the Jhelum, including the Canal Colonies and cities of Lahore and Amritsar. The greatest importing tract is the Sutlej territory, including Delhi. The river traffic showed considerable increase during the year mainly on export side. The Director of Industries concludes his report with some scathing criticisms of existing systems of trade registrations.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Dinner to the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The Anglo-Indian Association gave a dinner at the Victoria Hall last night and the principal guest was H. E. the Governor who enjoyed the distinction of being the first Governor of Madras to be entertained by the Association. The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, President of the Association, occupied the chair and amongst the guests were the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, Justices Ayling, Abdur Rahim and Sankaran Nair and the Catholic Bishop of Mylapore.

After the toast of the King, the Chairman proposed the toast of the founder of the Association (the late Mr. D. S. White), which was received in silence. The Chairman next proposed the health of the Governor and referred to the gratification of all the classes at the extension of His Excellency's term off office.

The Governor, in responding, proposed the toast of the Association, in which he referred to the traditional loyalty of the community and eulogised the efforts of the Association to uplift its members, particularly in the field of education. If any scheme came before the Government for its further improvement the same would always receive sympathetic consideration within the limitations which were placed on the hands of Government. He called upon them to unite and co-operate and further the work of the Association. He coupled with the toasts the name of the President and Rev. Norman Bennet who takes a deep interest in the community, and the latter fittingly replied.

Then followed the speech of Mr. E. R. Osborne, Bar-at-Law, who kept the audience in roars of laughter in proposing the health of guests to which the Hon. Mr. J. N. Atkinson replied. The function was a great success.

MCDERMOTT POISONING CASE.

Chemical Examiner's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The hearing was continued to-day, before Doctor Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case, where Frank Rose, chemist of Chowringhee, is charged with selling five grains of strychnine without a license to one Bennet who was subsequently an accused in the McDermott murder case. The principal witness examined and Doctor Bose, Chemical Examiner in Bengal, who said that one grain of strychnine would kill a man, and that, in his opinion, it was not safe for an apothecary to sell five grains without a prescription, but that, while he himself includes strychnine with nux-vomica which is referred to in the poisons notification, he admitted that it was not clearly mentioned there. Orders are to be passed very shortly.

THE LATE MR. JAMES HUGHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 22.

Mr. James Hughes, who has been Lloyd's surveyor, at Karachi, since his retirement from the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, about ten years ago, and who was chief engineer of the I. G. T. steamer "Patric Stuart" died last evening, after a short illness at the age of 68 years. The deceased was formerly a member of the Indian Navy, and left to join cable ships as an engineer, and was afterwards in charge of the cable factory at Manora. There he served till 1903, when he took his pension He was a member of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers. His funeral took place this evening, at Manora.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Arbuthnot, I.A., retires from January 1, 1911.

Capt. Young, 10th Lancers, resigns the service.

Lieut. G. H. Pengelley, 73rd Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps, Quetta Division.

Lieut.-Col. Walker, R.F.A., is appointed to the 3rd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

Major General Ramsay, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, is granted leave for four months.

Col. McKerrell, Cameron Highlanders, will officiate in command of the Brigade.

Major Clery, 125th Rifles, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieut. Tolemache, Leicestershire Regt., is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion, Leicestershire Regt.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The Government of India have ruled—

(1) That seconded officers of the Indian Army shall pay to the Band Fund of their regiments one quarter of the ordinary Band Fund subscription and two rupees monthly each to the Mess Fund;

(2) That the allowance authorised in paragraph 624 (F) Army Regulations, India Volume I, for Assault-at-arms, shall in future be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for allotment at His Excellency's discretion to Divisions and independent Brigades.

(3) That hospital stoppages at the rate of 2 pence per diem (equivalent of kit money now merged in clothing allowance) shall be recoverable from the soldiers for the period they are in hospital and while underdoing confinement in a detention barracks or in military prisons.

General Willcocks, commanding the Northern Army, will inspect the troops in Allahabad Garrison on Tuesday.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April to January 7, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 1,35,72,940 and Rs. 3,92,00,970 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-1910 and 1908-1909 respectively.

Col. Brown, Officiating Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment.

Major W. D. Waghorn, R. E., Officiating Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, is permanently transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to North-Western Railway, and confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Manager.

THE R. I. M. steamer "Dufferin," with the 52nd Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, and details, sailed for Bombay, from Karachi on Saturday.

THE UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL MEETING.

Training of Young Civilians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

A meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council was held yesterday. In the absence of Sir John Hewett with the Crown Prince, the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Vice-President, presided. Besides answering questions the business consisted of the announcement of the names of Committees appointed to discuss the necessity of legislation in regard to preemption for rural areas in the Agra Provinces, to consider the revision of the U. P. Municipalities Act, and the presentation of the report of Select Committee on Pargana Kaswar Raja Bill and the introduction of a Bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs.

On questions by Thakur Kushalpal Sing on the training of young civilians, Mr. Hose replied that Collectors under whom they are to pass their apprenticeship are specially selected as recommended by the Royal Decentralisation Commission. A manual of India Etiquette drawn up at the Lieut.-Governor's wish by two well-known Indian gentlemen is issued to all young officers on this first arrival from Europe and steps have been taken to provide proper waiting rooms for Indian visitors in bungalows of Commissioners and Collectors.

Mr. Bevis of Cawnpore asked what steps are being taken to increase the cultivation and improve the quality of indigenous cotton. Mr. Hose replied the Government could not bring any pressure on cultivators to grow cotton against their will. "All that Government does is to see that no obstacles are placed in the way of cultivation. The rates charged by the Irrigation Department were lowered and arrangements made to supply seed in scarce localities."

SOUTHERN ARMY MANOEURES.

Victory by the Westlands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA CAMP, JAN. 21.

After the indecisive fight of the 18th, the Eastland Cavalry Brigade with drew to Wandgaon where it was joined by 19th Cavalry Brigade. The Westland force, in touch with its infantry, decided to seize the broken hill and crush the left flank of ten enemy. The Eastlands were making for the same objective and a terrific collision occurred. The magnificent spectacle of two cavalry brigades charging, viewed from an eminence, was very thrilling. Operations were now temporarily suspended and the second phase commenced at noon. In this, the Eastlands whole force was cleverly drawn into bad ground where it found itself surrounded, the Westlands force being disposed in a horse-shoe shape. At a range of 1,200 yards four guns of a battery fired on the Westlands' flank, while from the front and flank a heavy rifle and maxim fire broke out, the Westland cavalry administering coup de-main by charging on the already scattered enemy. This final executing spectacle, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards met the 6th Inniskillings, was the signal for ceasing fire, the position having become impossible. General Alderson commanded the Westland and General Cookson commanded the Eastland force.

JALNA CAMP, JAN. 22.

Capt Brancker, who came specially to the manœuvers to report on the Bristol aeroplane, was interviewed. He seemed none the worse for his exciting fall while accompanying M. Jullerot on Tuesday last. The aeroplane arrived at Aurangabad on Thursday the 12th and by Sunday evening it was ready and the trial trip already reported took 12 miles round Aurangabad, the aeroplane behaving perfectly the next day.

The aeroplane was used to scout for the Westland Force and travelled about 28 miles. The enemy's position was located and the aeroplane returned to Aurangabad to report to the Westland Commander. Just as the aeroplane was descending the enemy's cavalry came into view and Capt. Brancker fearing capture, alighted rapidly and hid in the tent ultimately sending his reconnaissance report to the Westland Commander who received it at 9 30 a.m. or 50 minutes after it was obtained. The report was extremely useful to the Westlands Commander and he was able to at once push on his force. Thus the first trial of aeroplane in manœuvres in India proved of great utility. Capt. Brancker says it moved so steadily that sketching, writing and reading was comparatively easy, while binoculars could also be easily used.

As to the accident, it was intended to travel from Aurangabad to Jalna, a distance of 40 miles and everything was made ready and the engine was believed to be running at full speed when 'let go' was given and the aeroplane ran along 1.6 yards up a gentle slope, when the plane was elevated and the aeroplane rose, but at height of 40 feet it seemed to remain momentarily stationary and then heeled over to the right. M Jullerot immediately shut off the engine and the aeroplane twisted over and struck the ground. The right wing has smashed, the propellor was broken to fragments, the outrigger badly damaged and the chassis was also smashed.

THE GAEKWAR IN ALLAHABAD.

Feted by the Citizens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN 22.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has been visiting the Exhibition daily since his arrival. His stigness is being feted by the leading residents here. The Hon'ble Mr. Motilal Nehru gave a dinner and Dr. Ranjit Singh an evening party at the Indian Club in His Highness's honour yesterday, at which the leading officials, members, Rajas and prominent citizens were present. At the Hindu Boarding House an address was presented to the Gaekwar on the occasion of opening of the Gaekwar Library, a gift of His Highness. An address was read by the Hon'ble Pundit Sunderlal on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad. His Highness in reply pointed out the advantages of foreign travel and among other subjects, referred to the advance made by Japan, to the paramount importance of primary education and the liberalization of religion.

MADRAS FOUNDLING HOME.

Visited by Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

This morning the Governor and Lady Lawley visited the Home of the Society for the Protection of Children and saw the inmates who consisted of 23 boys and 7 girls, youngest an infant in arms recently sent from Cuddapah as she was found to have been deserted. Their Excellencies were much interested in all that they saw and expressed themselves satisfied with the general arrangements.

LANGUAGE QUESTION IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 22.

Replying to an address from the Sikh Girls' School at Ferozepore, the Lieut.-Governor spoke thus in Punjabee : On the language question you have already complained of obstacles in the way of Punjabi, your mother-tongue. Surely, girls must be taught in their mother tongue. You are quite right there, but I am already in favour of Punjabi. In this province specially in Sikh schools, Lady Dane takes a too deep interest in female education."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, appearing in the Australian papers, are later than the last English Mail :—

The Turkestan Earthquake.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.

It is now stated that 200 persons perished in the earthquake disaster in Russian Turkestan. The shocks continue.

Not a single house in Vyernyi escaped damage, and many houses were completely demolished. Over 700 families are homeless, and are being sheltered in the schools and barracks. Many persons fearing a repetition of the upheaval, passed last night in the open air despite the intens cold. Numbers of persons are searching for their relatives among the ruins of the town.

In the vicinity of Vyernyi the ground rose in some places, and in others it subsided. Several clefts three feet wide were formed. Huge boulders lying on the glaciers and the snowfields were hurled a considerable distance. Many persons were buried in the landslides. The roads to Prjevalsk are impassable, owing to the fissures and to the changes in the configuration of the country.

SHOCKS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 7.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday at Moulins (196 miles south-east of Paris).

Imperial Cables.

London, Jan. 6.

Mr. R. Lemieux, the Canadian Post-master-General, who represented the Dominion Government at the inauguration of the South African Union, was interviewed in London to-day. His experiences in South Africa had, he said impressed him with the need for cheapening the cost of transmitting telegrams within the Empire. He hoped that the forthcoming Imperial Conference would deal with the matter in a concrete form. In Canada much of the Press telegraphic news was coloured owing to its coming through American channels, because the American despatches were obtained cheaply. He was afraid that a State-owned Atlantic cable would meet with formidable opposition from vested interests.

Man Hammered to Death.

Paris, Jan. 7.

Two Russian Jewish brothers named Kroschenblisch shot a Jewish tailor in a courtyard yesterday, and then with the assistance of another Jew named Rosenblanck they hammered their victim to death. One of the brothers escaped, but the other and Rosenblanck were arrested.

Oil Kings Quarrel.

New York, Jan. 8.

At a hotel in Caney, in Kansas, yesterday, a wealthy oil magnate named Trautcott quarrelled with another oil magnate named D. S. Neley and the outcome was that he shot Nely dead. Truscott was arrested but was subsequently released on bail. The quarrel arose over rival claims to some valuable oil lands.

Looting at Basra.

Constantinople, Jan. 7.

At Basra, yesterday a mob looted a private bank, and also a number of shops belonging to Greeks, enjoying British protection. The authorities declare that they are unable to answer for the security of the town.

The Portuguese Pretender.

Vienna, Jan. 7.

Dom Miguel, the Portuguese Pretender, states that if Portugal desires to return to monarchism, she will be obliged to fall back upon the Miguelist dynasty. If the country calls him he will accept the Crown, but he will not force himself upon the people.

The Coronation.

London, Jan. 7.

On the occasion of the Coronation, the larger part of the Cullinan diamond, now called the Star of Africa, will be set in the sceptre, making the latter the most magnificent in the world. The smaller part will be set in the front of the Crown below the Black Prince's ruby in the place of the oblong sapphire, which will be transferred to the back of the Crown.

British Politics.

London, Jan. 7.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., speaking at Cork, yesterday, said that Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had frankly and publicly told the Irish people that even if the Lords adopted the Veto Bill without amendment it would be impossible to send up Home Rule Bill three times running during the present Parliament, and under no circumstances could Home Rule be a question of practical politics before another general election took place. If in the face of that warning the Irish people swallowed the ridiculous promise of an Irish Parliament before the Coronation, the Liberals, Mr. O'Brien continued would not be to blame. It was on the strength of that promise that Mr. Redmond had cheated his fellow-countrymen in America out of £40,000.

Mr. O'Brien and his wife have contributed £1,000 to the funds of the All for Ireland League.

Tariff Reciprocity.

New York, Jan. 8.

The tariff reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Canada were opened at Washington yesterday. An immense amount of detail in connection with tariff schedules was brought forward for consideration. The beliefs is expressed in some quarters that the most that can be hoped for from the present negotiations is reciprocity with regard to a limited number of articles.

On Wednesday, the visiting Ministers will be entertained at a banquet, at which President Taft and the Canadian Prime Minister, (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) are expected to be present.

Mining Accident.

New York, Jan. 7.

A fall of earth occurred in a mine near Mullan, in Idaho, a couple of days ago, and buried nine men. Rescuers worked for 24 hours, and succeeded in saving the lives of all the entombed men. The accident was not reported until the rescue had been accomplished.

A City in Darkness.

New York, Jan. 7.

The electric light works at Minneapolis were destroyed by fire yesterday, and as a result the city was in darkness throughout the whole of last night.

The North Pole.

New York, Jan. 8.

The House of Representatives recently appointed a committee to decide whether or not Rear-Admiral Peary was entitled to Congressional honours in recognition of his feat in discovering the North Pole. The explorer appeared before the committee yesterday, and re-told the story of his famous trip. He declared that he covered 25-miles a day during his final dash, and that on the last day he traversed 30 miles. His polar observations, he asserted, would not stand a test unless they were genuine.

The Canadian Navy.

Ottawa, Jan. 7.

Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Prime Minister of the Dominion, declared to an interviewer here yesterday that it was a great mistake for Canada to create a navy of her own. As a method of aiding the motherland he suggested the construction of very rapid cruisers which could be used to provide a mail service between Halifax and Great Britain, in peace time, and to guard the grain routes of the Atlantic during war time.

A Brazilian Horror.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 8.

It is reported here that 26 of the naval mutineers undergoing imprisonment on the Island des Cobras, in Rio de Janeiro Harbour, died from sunstroke, while repairing the defences of the island. Nineteen others succumbed to suffocation in the prison cells.

American Railway Accidents.

New York, Jan. 8.

A locomotive exploded on the Burlington railroad in Wyoming yesterday, and the driver and fireman were killed.

At New Madison, in Ohio yesterday a freight train was wrecked. Several railway employees lost their lives in the smash.

The Houndsditch Affair.

London, Jan. 6.

In the Guildhall to-day three men named Josef Federof, Jacob Peters, and Yourka Dubof were charged with having been concerned in the murder of three policemen at Houndsditch, and two women named Tzesjouski and Milstein were charged with having harboured criminals. After formal evidence had been given the prisoners, were remanded. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the police in connection with the case.

Inquiries made by the police show that the Houndsditch assassins nearly all came from the Baltic provinces of Russia. They began their career of murder and brigandage in the stormy days following the revolution of 1905. After having been concerned in several railway robberies and murders they fled to London. The portrait of the dead assassin Morcuntzeff (alias Goldstein) has been recognised at Warsaw.

Scotland Yard denies that warning with regard to the Houndsditch assassins was received from Germany.

The Potsdam Meeting.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.

When interviewed yesterday concerning the divergent reports from various countries regarding the European situation, M. Sazonoff (Minister for Foreign Affairs) declared that Russia and Germany had entered into pourparlers towards a formal announcement as to the results of the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser at Potsdam early in November. M. Sazonoff reiterated the statement made by him to the "Times" correspondent in St. Petersburg on November 8.

Tornado in Wyoming.

New York, Jan. 8.

A tornado struck the town of Cheyenne, in Wyoming, yesterday and unroofed a number of buildings, in addition to injuring many persons. A railway employee on the roof of a car was blown a hundred yards.

Exchange of Flags.

London, Jan. 5.

At Rothesay on Jan. 5, Mr. Harry Hope, M. P., unfurled a flag from the school children of Rothesay in New Zealand.

A Spanish Anarchist.

Madrid, Jan. 7.

Prior to King Alphonso's departure for Melilla on Thursday, a suspected anarchist named Caesar Ragel, from Madrid, was arrested at Malaga.

An American Flight.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.

M. Didier Masson, a French aviator, while engaged in an inter-town flight yesterday, delivering newspapers lost his way in the mountains near Pomona, in California. He landed and repaired his aeroplane. He resumed his flight, and arrived at San Bernardino 5 hours and 40 minutes after leaving Los Angeles. While he was giving an exhibition at San Bernardino, his aeroplane fell and was wrecked. The aviator, however, escaped injury.

The White Sea.

St. Petersburg, Jan 7.

A Bill introduced in the Duma yesterday, forbids foreigners fishing in the White Sea within 12 miles of any point in the Government of Archangel or any of the surrounding islands. The penalty for a breach of the new law will be a term of imprisonment ranging from one month to six months.

Pacific High Commissioner.

London, Jan. 6.

The "Morning Post" states that Australia should be regarded as the natural headquarters of the High Commissioner for the Pacific. The Commissioner would still act upon his own responsibility subject to the Colonial Office, but his propinquity to the Commonwealth Government would ensure due consideration of the latter's well-informed views, and the rival claims of New Zealand would, therefore, not arise.

Billiards.

London, Jan. 6.

In the match of 8,000 up, which is being played between G. Gray and E. Diggle, at Nottingham, Gray carried his unfinished break of 1,137 to 1,300. There was prolonged of hearing when the Australian completed the break.

London, Jan. 7.

The scores in the Gray-Diggle match are :—Gray, 6,667 ; and Diggle, 3,034.

Gray again monopolised the evening, making an unfinished break of 1,015.

The "Times" states there is little doubt that Gray could give the best player in England, a choice of balls and beat him easily.

London, Jan. 8.

The match resulted in a win for Gray by 8,000 points to 3,823. Messrs. E. J. Riley, to whom Gray is at present under engagement presented him with £50 for his big break made on Friday. Gray was nervous on resuming, and there was an excited demonstration when he broke Friday's record. He finally lost the position with an unlucky six shot. His total break was 1,318, of which 1,314 were scored off the red, including 287 consecutive middle pocket losers. Gray afterwards made breaks of 695 and 209 (unfinished).

THE MURDER IN SIAM.

Authentic Details.

According to the "Bangkok Times" of December 29, Mr. Hamilton Price, Manager of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, writes : Yesterday's mail from Chiengmai brought us our first detailed account of the late dacoity up-country. Messrs. Miller and Hutchinson were encamped on the bank of the Ma Hakt stream. Just before 8-30 on the evening of the 8th instant they were sitting after dinner in the tent verandah, Mr. Miller by the entrance, Mr. Hutchinson further in at the other side of the table which was placed between the two men. The latter heard three sharp reports, on the third of which Mr. Miller sank forward in his chair, struck by a bullet in the throat, which, subsequent medical examination has shown, must have caused death instantaneously or within a few seconds. Mr. Hutchinson jumping up was struck by a bullet in the left arm above the elbow and a rapid succession of shots followed hitting various objects off the table including the lamp but doing no more serious damage. Mr. Hutchinson after examining Mr. Miller promptly ran to the servants' quarters to summon help for Mr. Miller, in case there was any hope but the latter was already beyond mortal assistance.

Of the assailants Mr. Hutchinson was in the darkness only able to make out a few blurred forms. These had in the two or three minutes which elapsed between his departure and his return to the tent made good their retreat, without however succeeding in relieving any of the specie in Mr. Hutchinson's or Mr. Miller's charge. Mr. Hutchinson took prompt measures to secure his camp against further attack, and to notify the nearest officials. He was able to cut the bullet out of his arm, and the wound is reported not serious. He had, it is evident, a marvellously lucky escape, considering the number of bullets which struck objects on the table and at a small distance off, and also in view of the fact that the arm in which he did receive the bullet, served to ward off the latter from the neighbourhood of the heart. Being lit up both by the light of the lamp on the table at which he was sitting and by that of the camp fire outside, Mr. Miller's form must have afforded a perfect target to the assailants, whose own figures would of course be correspondingly obscure.

Mr. Ryan, of the Forest Department, who was in the neighbouring forest, immediately joined Mr. Hutchinson on hearing the news, arriving on the day following the outrage. He very kindly escorted the remains into Chiengmai, and the funeral service was held with all due solemnities on the 14th December.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4).

"They give way on all sides!" Upon this, Wolfe aroused himself once more to give him one final order to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and then, with a prayer of thankfulness on his lips, and murmuring "Now God be praised I die happy!" he at the very moment of victory passed from the noise of battle, "to where beyond these voices there is Peace."

Had he lived four months longer he would have been thirty-three years of age. His father had died just five months before him, so his poor widowed mother was all alone in this her third bereavement."

THE ROUND TABLE.

By chance there has come into my hands a copy of a new quarterly review entitled "The Round Table" which has some features that differentiate it from any other seal that I am aware of. In the first place it is not run for pecuniary profit for reasons duly set forth no attempt is to be made to obtain a circulation by the ordinary methods of advertisement a display on bookstalls moreover, "The Round Table," it is pointed out "will differ from other reviews in being concerned only with Imperial affairs, and as its name implies, in being the joint productions of persons living in all parts. It will thus present as time a reflections of the present state of affairs as it is reasonable to expect and may contribute to the better understanding and to the solutions of some of the problems of the Empire. In a well-written article "India and the English" endeavours to show things in their time perspective. He is no pessimist the true value of the possession of India he tells us does not dwell in prestige nor trade, nor investment, nor armies, nor employment. England holds and governs India not for her own advantage not to be richer or more comfortable or fee from worry herself, but as a duty thrust upon her, which she is bent on discharging faithfully. It is a mistake and a folly, he tells us to proclaim the want of sympathy between the English official and the native." The relations, at their most, are probably to be seen in the case of a litigious-minded district in Lower Bengal, which has had its peculiar agrarian grievances and has been carefully played upon by persons from Calcutta, whose purpose it is to make the muddy waters muddier for their own fishing. I have only space for one more quotation :—"The real leadership of the real New India is not coming from Bengal or Madras; perhaps not even from the Mahratta country. It is coming in the long run from the slower, simpler, stabler races of the North, on whom British rule has wrought less visible results, but with whom the results are more abiding."

THINGS MUSICAL.

In things musical the coming year promises to bring us a good many novelties of note. Strauss's new comic opera "Der Rosen Kavalier" is due for production at Dresden and no doubt will also be heard at Covent Garden, since there is no problem of Biblical origin or an unsavoury subject to bar the way in this case. I understand its theme is as blithe and its music as gay as 'Solome" and "Elektra' are the reverse. There will be another novelty of note in Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" which, if it has not awakened any excessive enthusiasm in New York, will probably be more favourably received in London, where Puccini lovers are quite numerous. London, in fact, first set the seal of success on "Madame Butterfly" on other failure when produced in Italy. But what serious music-lovers in London, are most anxiously awaiting in Sir Edward Elgar's Second symphony. I trust that I shall not be considered an entirely hopeless Philistine, if a venture to hope that it may be a trifle shorter than the first. Splendid as that work is its extreme length places a great strain upon the conscientious lecturer. In this connection I must allude to the general approval expressed at the honour conferred upon the famous conductor of the famous Queen's Hall Orchestra. The wonder is that his great resources to London and the nation were not recognised in this manner earlier. When I contrast the state of London musically before Sir Henry Wood appeared upon the scene with what it is now I am filled with amazement at the progress made. The extraordinary growth in the public taste for classical music is almost entirely due to Sir Henry Wood.

AT LAST.

Poor old sea-serpent! He has been the silly season sensation for more years than I care to remember and for the same length of time the unseen object of the gibes of the incredulous. And now poor old fellow, he is doubly unfortunate. Not only has he demonstrated his actual existence by being captured—ignoble fate—in a fisherman's net off Toulon, but he has unluckily chosen the very time when English newspapers are so full of anarchic sensations that I caught sight of the news in only one paper and even there it was dismissed in a paragraph of six lines. In the necessarily brief description given us here, we are told he was six yards long weighed nearly a ton and "the species has not yet been ascertained." As if there are more than one kind of sea-serpent! Human remains were discovered in his interior. Let us hope that in the long chances of Fate, these were those of an anarchist "espropriator" so that he may be allowed to have a sort of posthumous revenge on the class of men, who are responsible for the trivial attention paid to his demise in the press.

AVIATION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 21.

Mr. G. Hulin, a Belgian journalist, is in Madras, arranging for aerial flights on behalf of Baron De Caters, who was himself in Madras, a few days ago, but has proceeded on holiday to Ceylon. The Baron's programme here is not finally settled yet. It is expected that he will hold aviation meetings about the second week of February, under the patronage of the Governor and Lady Lawely.

On the 2nd of February, Baron has arranged for a flight at Bangalore.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge went to Barrackpur this evening for the week-end.

His excellency granted private interviews to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy and the Hon'ble Mr. Suba Rao this morning at Government House,

Her Excellency has consented to give her patronage to, and to be present at, a concert at the Dulhousie Institute on 24th January.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper; sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Letter to the Colonial Secretary.

THE London All-India Moslem League has addressed the following letter, to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whitehall, S. W., under date January 6 :—

Sir,—In the detailed representation respecting the position of Indians in the East Africa Protectorate, I had the honour to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State, on 13th October last, my Committee took exception to the official sale of plots of land in Nairobi subject to the condition that such plots should not be used as places of residence for Asiatics or African natives excepting as domestic servants in the employ of the lessees. Since then, in answer to a question put in the Legislature of the Protectorate, arising out of newspaper discussions of the Indian grievances, it has been stated that there is no township in British East Africa, in which Indians are debarred from acquiring land. Within the last few days, however, the attention of my Committee has been called to a further instance of prohibition of Indian acquisition of land save under restrictions not applicable to European purchasers. With this and previous documentary evidence of restrictive and invidious conditions before them, my Committee can only conclude that the official disclaimer meant no more than that the policy of expressly prohibiting Indian purchase is not laid down in legislative ordinances or in town regulations.

2. The present case differs, however, from others which have been brought to the notice of my committee of late inasmuch as the restriction is imposed in respect of property within the mainland area subject to the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar and administered by the British authorities on his behalf. I attach here to copy of a notification in the official "Gazette" of the protectorate, dated 1st December, 1910, of a sale by auction at Mombassa, to take place on the 25th January instant, of five plots of land at Kilindini, near Mombassa. I am directed to call the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to the condition that the buildings to be erected on the leased plots are "to be used as an office and a private dwelling-house conjointly, but it may only be occupied for residential purposes by persons of European descent, and Asiatics and Natives who are domestic servants in the employ of the occupier, but Asiatics and others will be permitted to purchase for business purposes. A covenant appears in each lease to the above effect."

3. The permission to Asiatics to purchase the buildings only for business purposes without the unrestricted right which is given to an European purchaser and his Asiatic and native employes, is, in the opinion of my Committee illusory in character. It imposes a burden on the Asiatic purchaser from which the European is absolutely free, of having his residence at some place more or less distant from his business; and further assumes, on entirely "a priori" grounds, that in case of a purchase by an Asiatic on the same conditions as are applicable to an European the user will not be proper. Considering that the property is of a class which could not be acquired by any person not of substantial means, it cannot be suggested that it would run the risk of depreciation by the advent of Indians of humble class. The restriction is clearly a case of racial differentiation between the European and the Indian which is to be strongly deprecated on general grounds of justice and policy. The views of this League on such differentiation are already in the possession of the Secretary of State, but in the present instance a further objection, and one of no small importance, arises.

4. My Committee beg to humbly represent to the Secretary of State that the restriction is not in harmony with the terms and conditions, express and implied, under which the mainland territories of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar are administered on his behalf by the British authorities. The said territories were leased to the British East Africa Association by His Highness under an instrument dated 24th September, 1887, and a year later the Association was granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation. The Charter expressly prohibited differential treatment of the subjects of any Power as to trade and settlement within the area. It can never have been intended or supposed that the largest section of British subjects settled in this part of the African coast, namely, the Indians, would be differentiated against, as compared with the European section, whether of British or non-British nationality.

5. It is certain that any such view would have been most repugnant to the original lessor, the late Sultan of Zanzibar, himself an Oriental and a Moslem. Nor could such action have been contemplated by the Company ; on the contrary one of the arguments adduced in its prayer for incorporation was that the possession by a British Company of a coast line which included the port of Mombassa would be advantageous to the commercial and other interests of British subjects in lands bordering the Indian Ocean, who might otherwise be compelled to reside and trade under the government of alien Powers. Yet by a strange irony of fate it is in the vicinity of Mombassa that such British subjects are exposed to restrictions and disqualifications which cannot be applied to non-British subjects, and from which the British Government would probably have protected them had the territory been leased to any other Power.

6. The fact that under an Agreement, dated 14th December, 1895, the administration passed from the Company to the British Government so far from weakening, strengthens the claim of the British Indian community to participate in the rights and privileges which the British Government, after consultation with the Government of the Sultan of Zanzibar, enjoined upon the Chartered Company as a condition of its lease. The British Indians can surely claim that as subjects of the Crown they should have rights equal to those of subjects of foreign Powers.

7. In view of this aspect of the question, and of the official declaration that the exclusion of Indians from the ownership or property offered for sale in townships is not enjoined by and general regulation, my Committee humbly pray the Right Honourable the Secretary of State to telegraph instructions for removal from the conditions of sale of the humiliating differential treatment of British Indians to which attention has been called.—I have, &c,

M. T. KADERBHOY,
Honorary Secretary.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 18.

It is a matter of gratification that under the management of its Principal, the Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., the Gujarat College, has regained its former prestige. The University examination results are very satisfactory, and the college has successfully competed with the other arts colleges and stands third in the whole Presidency. Sirdar Sir Chinubhoy Madhavlal's donation of two lakhs of rupees and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhoy's generous offer of Rs. 31,000 for a hostel have given a good impetus, and the public is now anxious to see that no time is lost by Government in taking up the college in their charge.

The Parsi community boast of education, but it is a matter of regret that there is no scholarship in the Gujarat College for Parsi students, for which they are eligible. There are many well-to-do Parsis in Gujarat, and it is hoped that some Parsi gentlemen will come forward to found some scholarships for Parsi students. There are, it may be mentioned, more than two dozen scholarships for Hindu and Mahomedans students.

Mr. W. Draw I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, is shortly to retire and will, I hear, be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. H. O. Quin, who is now on deputation at Calcutta.

Professor Anandeshanker Bapubhoy Dhruve, M. A., LL.B., has been appointed a provisional liquidator for the Fine Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, An application to wind up this mill is pending before the District Judge.

Except for one incident, the Moharrum festival passed off here peacefully. Near Rajapore loosility a dispute arose between two rival parties about the right of starting the taboot first. In the skirmish, one Noormia was wounded and he died in the Civil Hospital.

The severity of the cold weather has greatly diminished during this week. The days are warmer.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Imperial Exhibition and Pageant at the Crystal Palace.

Undoubtedly the greatest event of the Coronation year of King George V. will be the Festival of Empire, with its Imperial Exhibition and Pageant of London, which is to be held at the Chrystal Palace, London, from May to October next, under the patronage, and receiving the active support, of His Majesty's government. The Festival, which was originally arranged for last year, was abandoned in consequence of the death of King Edward VII., but the reconstructed programme far and away outshadows the original arrangements, and will now be run on lines of broad, comprehensive, national, and Imperial magnificence. It is important to bear in mind that the Festival of Empire is not a commercial scheme for private gain—the entire profits will be devoted to King Edward VII's Hospital Fund.

It would be futile to give here any comprehensive idea of all the features that will be introduced into this epoch-making Festival. Suffice it is to say that even down to the smallest item in the long list of arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of the visitors to London for the Coronation, everything possible is being done to ensure the success of the undertaking.

The Festival will be arranged and conducted on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in the history of London; and the Festival will, at the same time, serve as a meeting place and an "At Home" for the people of the Metropolis of the Empire to the peoples from overseas during the coronation of the King.

With such eminent men as are members of its Council, the Festival is already an assured success. Men famed in politics, in the administration of the affairs of this vast Empire, in Finance, Science, Drama, and the Fine Arts, Captains of Industry, Premiers, and Ex-Premiers, Cabinet Ministers, Viceroys, and the Governors-General of all the oversea Dominions, all have accepted office, either as active members of the Council, or as Vice-Presidents. And every one of them doing his utmost to ensure the complete success of this scheme, which will go down to history as one of the greatest Imperial events of our times.

With this object in view the governments of the various Dominions of the Empire are co-operating with the Council, and representative buildings which contain a comprehensive exhibition of the life history of each country are now being completed or are in course of construction. Here will be shown the resources and industrial and social development of the respective dominions, together with possibilities of expansion and cohesion with the Mother Country, on a scale never yet attempted.

For the visitor from beyond the seas who has never yet been to London and is not familiar with its huge Crystal Palace, with its many broad acres of beautifully laid out grounds and sloping terraces, which will be utilised in their entirety for the requirements of the Festival, it is difficult for him to conceive the magnitude and magnificence of the whole undertaking. As an instance, on the fine slopes beyond the grand Terrace, the various Colonial Governments will be represented by three-quarter size exact replicas of their Parliament Buildings, in which will be exhibited examples of the productive and industrial wealth of the different Dependencies.

The necessary Colonial atmosphere will be provided by scenic artists and mechanical experts. Painted screens will surround the Colonial Courts, portraying typical landscapes with workmen at their daily avocations—extracting gold from the earth or gleaning golden grain to fill the granaries of the Empire. Thus will the stay-at-home Briton be able to learn much that is interesting and instructive, and at the same time be able to realise the significance of our great self-governing Dominions.

In addition to the respective Colonial Sections there will be an All British exhibition, which will be held in the existing buildings of the Palace. Here the industrial, commercial, and productive resources of the Empire will be fully displayed.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting features of the Festival will be the Pageant, to be held under the direct patronage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, where historical scenes of the Empire's history will be enacted. A committee of leading historians has compiled a list of scenes which will show the main current of the Empire's unparalleled history. The arrangement and production will be under the personal directions of Mr. Frank Lascelles, who is famed the world over for the magnificence of his pageants. Mr. Frank Lascelles is already well known in the Colonies as a Master of Pageantry, for it will be remembered that he was responsible for the production of the Tercentenary Festival at Quebec a couple of years ago which was undoubtedly one of the greatest historical pageants ever witnessed ; and also he was the producer of the Festival held at Cape Town to commemorate the opening of the Union of South Africa Parliament by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught last year. In this no fewer than 15,000 performers will take part, and there will be altogether 24 scenes, eight of which will be represented daily in the magnificent open-air amphitheatre, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R. A.

In order to conceive a better idea of the significance and splendour of the Pageant, it might be interesting to note that for the past eighteen months a large staff of specially selected artists has been engaged at the various Museums and private country houses in making copies of various characters from all paintings and tapestries for the purpose of having exact replicas made of the costumes, and to ensure the dresses being complete in every little detail of the mode of the period.

From these coloured drawings, the costumes and dresses have been designed. Of the ten thousand costumes required for the Pageant, over six thousand have already been completed, while a special armory was established at the Crystal Palace many months ago, where all the mail armour is being turned out.

The materials used in the dresses are of the finest texture, and the principal characters will be robed mostly in satin, silk, and velvet. The costumes alone will form no small item of the expenditure, for some of the dresses are of an expensive character. Indeed one outfit—Queen Elizabeth's—cost just a trifle over thirty guineas.

Besides the two principal features of the Festival —the Imperial Exhibition and the Pageant—there will be innumerable other attractions, such as Empire Concerts, in which vocalists and musicians from all parts of the Empire will take part, Carnivals, Battles of Flowers, Military Tattoos, Naval and Military Tournaments, Flying Demonstrations, and theatrical and musical entertainments.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is sanctioned between Captains J. A. D. Bell, 96th Infantry, and C. E. H. Wintle, Army Service Corps.

Colonel Turner becomes Colonel on the staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Major Caruna, Judge Advocate General's Department, is promoted to Lieut-Colonel.

Captain Sir Edward Arthur Elphinstone Dalrymple, Bart., 117th Maharattas, retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Goldsmith becomes Asst. Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Lieut. Harold.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisions of the Cantonment Act of 1910 are applied to the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad.

Major Davis, 22nd Punjabis, is appointed to the Frontier Militia.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hingston goes to Madras.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Walker, Asst. Superintendent, Geological Survey, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. O Connor officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt.

A change in the form of certificate of survey under Merchants' Shipping Act is notified for steamers.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

House of Lords Reform.

RADICAL politicians have attempted so much to befog the electorate as to the real bearing of the scheme of reform which the House of Lords has already adopted that it becomes necessary to present the facts of the case. It will probably surprise many people who have not thought out the subject, says the "Globe," that under the scheme mentioned the complexion of the House of Lords would reflect the opinion of the country when a Radical Government is in office just as much as when a Unionist Government is established in Downing Street.

This is brought out very clearly by Lord Midleton, who points out that the Rosebery Committee proposed to establish three classes of hereditary peers:—

1. Those qualified by special public service, who would be entitled to sit without election.

2. Those selected by the whole body of peers.

3. Members of the Government selected by the Prime Minister.

The "qualified" peers included Cabinet Ministers, Viceroys, Ambassadors, high judicial officers, the highest officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service, and peers with ten years' service in the House of Commons.

Of the present House of Lords, eighty-eight Unionists, forty-eight Liberals, and fourteen non-party peers fulfil these conditions, leaving fifty for the other categories. Of these, ten would probably be claimed by the Prime Minister as members of his Government, leaving forty peers to be elected by a proportional vote. The Government supporters number fully one-sixth of the lay peers, and would command, say, six of these forty vacancies.

"Of the 200 hereditary peers, the Radical strength would thus be sixty-four, the Unionist 123, and non-party fourteen, giving a Unionist majority of fifty-eight.

"In the face of these figures" (remarks Lord Midleton in a letter to the "Times") "it is difficult to characterise the astounding fable promulgated by Sir Edward Grey that the Lords' proposals gave a permanent Unionist majority of 160."

"Further, 200 members of the Second Chamber are to be elected or nominated from outside, say for ten years. If chosen by election the bias of the electorate disclosed in 1906, would have given seventy-six Radicals to 24 Unionists ; and in 1910, fifty-six Radicals to forty-four Unionists. Adding these figures to those of the hereditary peers the new House would contain 196 Radicals to 190 Unionists.

"If the system of nomination were adopted and twenty persons were selected annually by the Prime Minister to serve for ten years, the new House would, in 1911, contain 140 selected Radicals to sixty Unionists. Adding these to the hereditary peers, the new House would contain 204 Radicals to 182 Unionists, and this majority would be increased the longer the electorate maintained the present Government in office.

"These figures speak for themselves. They show that when Unionists are in a majority in the Second Chamber, it will be on 'public form,' largely the outcome of parliamentary election."

THE REFERENDUM.

After the hurly-burly of the General Election, the public are in a position to discuss more calmly the outstanding features of the campaign. Mr. Balfour's important announcement in favour of the Referendum is the great fact that emerges from the turmoil.

Sir William Anson, M. P., who is peculiarly qualified to deal with the subject, points out that the Referendum has come into practical politics, and that there are solid reasons for adopting it as an alternative to the Parliament Bill. He enumerates three reasons for demanding the Referendum under our present conditions :—

1. Parliament in our Constitution is omnipotent in legislation; but we have hitherto, in common with almost every other civilised community enjoyed the assurance that no great change, structural, social, or economical, could be about by legislation unless the country had enjoyed full opportunity for its consideration and had definitely pronounced its favour. This security has been provided by the action of the House of Lords. . . . If we are to lose the security which we have hitherto enjoyed—the opportunity for second thoughts on matters of grave national concern—we are entitled to demand another of equal value, and this security would be provided by the Referendum.

2. It is idle to try to disguise the fact that the House of Commons no longer consists of two parties, but is now divided into four groups; and that two of these groups differ entirely from the sections of more or less advanced thinkers, or advocates of special interests, which have always existed and always will exist within the Liberal and Unionist parties.

The Nationalist and Socialist groups are separate and independent; they are also irresponsible, for neither of the expects to be called upon to undertake the government and to consider the general interests of the country; and when the numbers of two great parties are equal, as they now are, the groups can determine the policy of the Government.

Clearly we need some safeguard against the dominance of these over-represented groups. When revolutionary change is threatened the electorate, as a whole, has a right to the last word.

3. The Referendum will correct the gross anomalies of our present representative system. The Unionist representation in Great Britain is wholly out of proportion to the votes of recorded, leaving out of account the unopposed returns, returns which exceed those of the other side by more than two to one.

The Referendum, therefore, says Sir William, in his letter to the "Times," will afford us some security against violent and sudden change; it will correct some of the evils of the group system and it will give a value to every vote and thus enable us to obtain a better estimate of the opinion of the country on a given question than is possible under our present representative system.

LORD RIDLEY'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Ridley replies to Lord George Hamilton's recent letter with reference to the Referendum and Tariff Reform. In the course of his communication to the "Times," he says:—

"I deny that our successes in Lancashire and Cheshire were due to the Referendum policy—which Lord George says himself was not properly understood. The Tariff Reform League had been particularly active of late in those two counties, and I believe that it was due to their campaign there that the party did so well in Lancashire and Cheshire and that we should have done even better if our supporters had not lost heart when they thought they saw Tariff Reform delayed by the Referendum proposals.

"I deny that there is an increasing dread of food taxes and believe that the party needs only to lay greater emphasis on their imperial necessity.

"I deny that any large number of seats were lost previously held by Tariff Reformers. The few seats lost were mainly seats which were Radical even in the days of Unionist ascendency, and which were won when, as at the January election, there was no hesitation or ambiguity about Tariff Reform.

"Lastly, I deny that the way to make our party an effective fighting force is to weaken in any way on Tariff Reform. Unionist Free Traders must understand that they are not the majority of the party and that many of us think the most noticeable feature of the election was the ineffectiveness of the Free Trade Unionist vote.

"When will our party realise that the Unionist Free Trade vote is a pure myth and that the Free Traders in our party are like an army of officers without privates, who if they really care about the British Constitution, must subordinate their views on Free Trade to the views of the majority of the Constitutional party?

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANT PROPOSALS.

Labour leaders' inquiries in authoritative quarters have resulted in the collection of some further particulars of the Government's proposals for dealing with payment of members in the new Parliament. The Labour Party understand that the amount of the salary to be paid is £500 a year, payable in quarterly instalments, and that the proposal will be retrospective, so that salaries fall due at the opening of the new Parliament. The Government Bill will, therefore, be introduced early in the session and passed rapidly through all its stages.

There is a disposition among some of the Labour members to regard £500 a year as excessive, and it is possible there may be an amendment from the Labour benches in favour of £400, though that will not be determined till the question has been fully considered at the meeting of the party on the eve of the reopening of Parliament. Another proposal finding favour in Labour circles (says a Labour correspondent of the "Times") is that the salary should only be paid on condition that the members put in a reasonable number of attendances at Westminster during the session.

The passing of the Government Bill will necessitate some very important changes in the arrangements for financing the Labour Party. The present plan, which realises about £14,000 a year, is for the affiliated unions to pay to the Parliamentary Fund 1d. per annum per member, out of which the salaries of £200 a year are paid. As State payment will reduce the annual expenditure of the party by over £8,000 it is thought likely that the executive will be able to revert to the original levy. At the Leicester Conference the executive will be invited to make a statement on the subject; but in view of the fact that the Government's Bill for dealing with the Osborne judgment may necessitate other changes in the methods of financing the party, it is possible that the existing arrangements may be allowed to stand until further information respecting the Government's intentions is forthcoming.

In common with the central office, the unions will benefit by the payment of members, because in the case of the miners and other large unions it has been the practice to supplement the salary paid by the Labour Party by a special allowance for travelling and other expenses. Of course, with the State salary fixed at £500, there will be no further necessity for this subsidy, and it will be discontinued in every case. In other cases the special allowances are not made so much for travelling as an honorarium for organising work done by the member of Parliaments, and as these grants also will probably cease the unions concerned will be in the position of securing the services of organisers paid by the State.

MR. REDMOND AND IRISH PROTESTANTS.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., speaking in Dublin, on Jan. 3, at a lecture on "The Catholic Veto," said that one of the l

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHT IN LONDON.

The Houndsditch Assassins Trapped.

A house in Stepney, to which the Houndsditch murderers had been traced, was surrounded on Jan. 3 by a large detachment of police and military. The criminals were fully armed and well supplied with ammunition. Shots were exchanged for nearly seven hours until the building caught fire, and the men within either shot themselves or were burnt to death.

At an early hour in the morning a number of detectives and police attempted to arrest the fugitives in a tenement building in Sidney Street, Mile End Road. The ground floor of the building was cleared, but two desperate men, who were at first believed to be "Peter the Painter" and "Fritz," but who have not been definitely identified, offered armed resistance. Early in the morning they severely wounded a police sergeant, and continued to hold at bay all who approached their quarters by firing with automatic pistols from two windows that overlooked Sidney Street.

So desperate and prolonged was their resistance that not only had the police forces to be strongly augmented, but detachments of Foot Guards were summoned from the Tower, and finally a section of Royal Horse Art. from St. John's Wood Barracks was sent for. From seven in the morning until nearly two in the afternoon desultory firing was taking place against the windows of the house within which the desperadoes were sheltered, but the attack failed to dislodge them. By twelve o'clock the Home Secretary and many officials of the City Police and Scotland Yard were at the scene of this extraordinary encounter.

At half-past twelve it was seen that the back of the premises was on fire. The Fire Brigade was summoned, but the fire was allowed to burn unchecked in the hope that it would force the defenders to take to the open. By half-past one o'clock the house was fairly ablaze, and one of the besieged appeared at the door. He was greeted with heavy fusillade, and from his cries it was judged that he was wounded.

At a quarter to two o'clock shots were heard from the back of the house. It is believed that the defenders, finding escape impossible, had turned their pistols upon themselves. A few minutes later the floors of the burning house fell in, and the inmates, whatever their condition, were buried in the burning debris. The Fire Brigade then set to work and subdued the fire. Among the half-burned refuse they discovered the charred remains of two men. One body was pulled out just before three o'clock by the back of the building, and the second was recovered about eight o'clock in the evening.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

The above is a brief summary of the affair, but the reports are a little conflicting concerning the beginning of the fray. It would seem, however, that the police, as soon as it was clear enough to see, debouched from the van-entrance to a brewery yard and threw stones up at the windows of No. 100. Whether the inmates of the first-floor front room were aware of the police's presence or whether they were awakened by the stones is immaterial. Two men immediately rushed to the window and discharged automatic pistols into the street. All that was seen of them, however, were arms in shirt-sleeves and hands holding the weapons. The police officers retired to the cover of the van-entrance, where they were pursued by the Anarchists' fire. Sergeant Leeson swung round crying out, "Jack, I am done!" and his companions found that the was shot through the chest. At the same moment Sergeant Hallam complained of deafness, and it was found that a bullet had pierced the rim of his hard felt hat. Sergeant Leeson was supported to the cover of the yard, and was presently attended by a local doctor, who had to be conveyed to his patient over the brewery wall.

It appears that this furious fusillade from the windows rather paralysed the early movements of the police. The Anarchists, however, had tasted blood, and they apparently fired at anything they saw moving in the street. An innocent draryman, putting in his horses in one of the yards, narrowly escaped a bullet, and the wounded police-sergeant could only be conveyed to the hospital by passing the stretcher which the brewery equipment fortunately supplied, over the back wall. Even as this was being done the party heard bullets whistling above their heads.

This unfortunate casualty put a check upon any forward action that might have been designed, and the affair settled down to a fusillade at the first floor windows by such armed policemen as were on the spot. Reinforcements were sent for, and a large body of police were employed in stopping the various thoroughfares leading to the scene of operations. The news had spread rapidly, and a large crowd quickly gathered behind the outer cordon which the police now maintained. The Anarchists, however, seemed to be able to hold their own, and they replied from the shadow of the room to the shots that were aimed at the window. It was evident from this return fire that they were not in any considerable force. At half-past nine o'clock it was decided to call for military aid, and a telephone message was sent to headquarters and a detachment of Scots Guards was despatched from the Tower. The first party, under the command of Capt. W. J. Wickham, marched up at a quarter past ten and were disposed at both ends of Sidney Street. It was then proposed that an entry should be attempted from the rear of the building. This, however, when attempted by the soldiers was found to be impracticable owing mainly to the labyrinth of courtyard-walls and other inconvenient obstructions.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHURCHILL.

A little before noon Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, arrived at the scene of the affray. By this time quite a number of the leading police and the detective officials were on the spot. These included Sir A. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police; Sir J. Nott Bowse, Commissioner of the City Police; Sir Melville Macnaghten, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department; Major Wodehouse; Mr. Frederick Bullock, Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr. Blackwell, of the Home Office. The scene, when the Home Secretary arrived, was possibly the most curious that has ever been witnessed in London. Cordons of police kept dense crowds away from the approaches to Sidney Street. Sidney Street itself was bare for the whole length of the front of Martin's Buildings. At the Mile End Road and a detachment of Scots Guards, with their rifles at "the ready," and several policemen armed with sporting shot guns were lined up, while at the head of Lindley Street stood a medley of "plain-clothes men," some looking like respectable clerks, others disguised as wharf hands. At the far end of Sidney Street was another detachment of Scots Guards and armed police. On the roof of the "Rising Sun," a public-house overlooking the Commercial Road end of Sidney Street, was a crowd of armed police and spectators. Every few minutes shots rang out, and every now and then a ricochet from the brick walls went whistling or sighing overhead. Men armed with revolvers were peeping out from behind the van gates of the brewery entrances. The major part of the fire, however, was taking place from the windows directly opposite those of No. 100. Here expert shots were hidden, and at the suspicion of a movement within the first floor windows they fired point blank into them. The damp haze of the morning made the burning cordite visible. At intervals the sharp cracks of the Service rifles were punctuated by the savage snaps of the automatic pistols that returned the fire, and it was possible to see the dust of the striking bullets as they chipped the masonry of the windows behind which the police and soldiers were ensconced.

It certainly seemed when the Home Secretary arrived that the situation had reached an "impasse". Mr. Churchill, who took his stand at the corner, at the junction of Lindley and Sidney Streets, immediately conferred with the senior police officials present. It is some time since the Home Secretary was under fire, but his old military capacity had not deserted him. He was full of resourceful suggestion. His first idea was that metal shields should be improvised to enable the police to approach the building. Then the astounding suggestion was made that a cannon should be brought to blow in the front of the building. There is no doubt that the house could have been easily rushed both now and before this period, but the authorities had no intention, except as a last extreme, to jeopardise another life in the subjection of these Anarchists. They were, however, torn between the desire to effect an end to this extraordinary situation before daylight ceased and the wish to avoid bloodshed. The "plainclothes men" were simply thirsting to volunteer to rush the house. Feeling runs very high in the force to have the opportunity of avenging the Houndsditch crime.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.—DEATH OF THE MURDERERS.

Although human wit was for the moment at a standstill as to the best means with which to terminate this extraordinary affray, an unexpected development solved the problem for the authorities. At 12-30 p.m. smoke was seen to be issuing from the back premises of No. 100. From Lindley Street it was possible to see the black smoke curling up. It seemed that a penthouse at the rear, or room, had become ignited. The origin of this fire is a mystery. It may have been started by one of the Anarchists themselves, who, realising that their case was desperate, hoped thus to destroy any evidences of their organisation that they had with them, or the gaspipes may have been cut by the bullets and ignition started by this means. At first the fire did not burn very readily, and the desultory engagement on the front of the premises in no wise relaxed. The Fire Brigade, however, was notified that the premises were burning. At a quarter-past one the fire-engines arrived, but the firemen were not yet permitted to take action. It was now seen that the house was burning fiercely, and at half-past one it was evident that the house must be gutted and that such inmates as there were must either "be bolted" or perish in the conflagration. This was a moment of breathless excitement for at any moment the men, wild with despair, might rush from the building, determined to die as desperately as their automatic weapon would allow. The approaches to the house were cleared as well as possible, the soldiers and the policemen, armed with shot-guns, lined up. Then there was a sudden heavy burst of firing. One of the wretches, unable to stand the heat of the pursuing flames, had appeared behind the broken glass panels of the ground-floor door. Every rifle opposite the aperture opened on him. Men who were in the houses on the opposite side of Sidney Street say that they heard him cry out in agony, as if one bullet at least had taken effect.

After this the end came quickly. Already the flames were licking the roof out of the front top windows and the blazing sashes of the windows were falling into the street. At a quarter to two those spectators standing in Lindley Street said they heard two shots in the interior of the building fired in rapid succession. It is thought that at this moment the Anarchists turned their weapons on themselves. If not, they perished miserably in the flames, for about this time the roof and the floors of the building partially collapsed.

The great crowds, kept beyond the outer police cordon, showed their sympathies with the police by cheering lustily as the smoke and flames from the burning building told them of the terrible punishment befalling the Anarchists. After the roof had collapsed it was evident that there was no more danger from the interior. The fire-engines were at once brought up to the front of No. 100, and the firemen went gallantly to work to subdue the flames. Luckily the Martin building is built with fireproof partitions. The flames, therefore, did not spread to the adjacent tenements on either side. While subduing the internal burning a cistern fell on a group of firemen, and it was feared that one man's back was broken; several others were injured. By three o'clock the fire was completely "got under." The charred bodies of two men were found by the firemen during their search, but both were so charred and disfigured that recognition will be most difficult. The dead men were undoubtedly shot, but whether the wounds were self-inflicted is impossible to say. The head, arms, and legs of one body were missing, but the remains of a skull were found separately. Two Mauser pistols and a quantity of bullets and three boxes full of photographs were discovered among the "dead."

The artillery that had been sent for from St. John's Wood arrived on the scene just as the fire-engines moved up to extinguish the fire. They had made the march from their barracks in forty minutes, and were on the spot exactly an hour and a half after they received the message. This, considering the density of the City traffic, is a very remarkable feat. It is also, probably, the first time that the citizens of London have seen a section of Horse Art. trotted fast through their midst.

Some of the Scots Guards who took part in the siege at Sidney Street fired from mats and boards which were placed upon the muddy flagstones of the street. Half a dozen of the best shots were sent into a loft at Messrs. Mann and Crossman's brewery, from which point they had a splendid view and excellent protection behind a number of slotted banks of timber, loopholed for the rifles in the most approved fashion. About twelve o'clock, in the hope of making the enemy show themselves, the officer in command of the troops resorted to an old trick. A dummy policeman was rigged up on a hayfork, with tunic and helmet, and was exposed at one of the windows of a house overlooking that in which the fugitives were two policemen standing on either side with shot-guns. Almost as soon as the dummy was exposed it drew revolver shots from the fugitives, and the policemen replied with their guns, but seemingly without effect. It has been only on infrequent occasions that troops have been drafted into the streets of London to deal with any sort of disturbance. The most recent occasions were 1887 and 1821. In November of the former year soldiers were brought out against the unemployed rioters in Trafalgar Square, and in August 1821 they had to deal with disturbers of law and order in Knightsbridge.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The following is a list of those killed and injured during the day:—

Killed.—Two men, described as Anarchists, whose bodies were found in the gutted house.

Injured.—Detective-Inspector Benjamin Leeson, shot in the chest, and detained in the London Hospital; Superintendent Quinn, slightly wounded in leg; Detective-Sergeant Chesham, Sergeant Digby, and Constable Dyer, slight bullet wounds; Colour-Serg. Chick, Scots Guards, bullet wound in leg; Joseph Gidman, civilian, bullet wound in forehead; David Williams, civilian, bullet wound in left cheek; Reuben Tradeh, civilian, slight bullet wound in head; Maurice Viardman, slight flesh wounds; Superintendent Canning, of Whitechapel Fire Station, injured by falling debris, condition serious; District Officer Pearson, Whitechapel Fire Station; Fireman Sampson and Fireman O'Grady, of Kingsland Road Station; and Fireman Hodges, of Mile End Road Station, injured by falling debris.

The King has sent a message of sympathy to the police-sergeant and the firemen who were injured during and after the fray. Large crowds visited the neighbourhood of the affray on Jan. 4, and the police had to close the approaches to Sidney Street. The identity of one of the bodies found in the debris of the gutted house is not established. The other is known to be that of "Fritz," one of the "wanted" men.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT CLAPHAM.

The attention of the police engaged in inquiries on the Houndsditch murders was on Jan. 1 transferred from the City and East End to Clapham Common, where during the night of Dec. 31 a man was found to have been murdered. The murdered man had in his possession a letter addressed from a street of Commercial Road, E.; he wore a hat bearing the name of an Upton Park hatter, and patent leather boots. The man's body was found about eight o'clock in the morning by a police-constable patrolling the common, and it was apparent that he had been dead about five hours. He had received terrible injuries to his head, the left side over the ear having been battered in apparently by a heavy weapon, his left ear was partly cut off, and he had received two stabs over the heart and three on the right chest. The spot where the discovery was made is situated about half way along the asphalted path which leads from the bandstand of Clapham Common towards Battersea Rise. On one side of the path furze-bushes are numerous. As a constable was patrolling the path in the morning he noticed a figure lying in a small space enclosed by the furze-bushes, about a foot from the edge of the path. Going closer, the policeman saw that the object which had attracted his attention was that of a respectably dressed man, lying on his back. The head was covered with a coloured muffler; underneath the head in the form of a pillow was a heap of dead leaves, left from last autumn. Dr. Needham, the divisional surgeon, was summoned, and he reported to the police that the man had undoubtedly been murdered. When the vicinity was examined, a bowler hat was found a few feet from the bandstand and 20 yards from the furze-bushes a blood-stained pipe was discovered.

The body of the man was afterwards identified as that of Leon Beron, a Frenchman about fifty years of age, who has resided for three years past at a house in Jubilee Buildings, Jubilee Street, Stepney.

SIR HENRY COTTON AND SAVARKAR.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of January 4:—

Sir,—According to a report published in yesterday's "Daily Chronicle," Sir Henry Cotton was the principal guest at a New Year's reception of Indians held at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's residence, and in the course of an address to them Sir Henry (I quote your contemporary's words):—

"Urged the young men present to cultivate the qualities of independence and manliness. A sycophant was regarded with contempt by every well-conducted Englishman. They must not, on the other hand, express themselves too strongly, or they would fall into inevitable trouble, as the picture of their unfortunate friend Savarkar on the wall reminded them. He hope the Hague Tribunal would restore him to France."

Sir Henry Cotton's "unfortunate friend Savarkar" has just been convicted on the gravest charges of conspiracy and condemned to transportation for life by Indian judges of the highest standing, and the Government of Bombay, we are told, is still considering whether or not to proceed against him also on the reserved charge of abetment of murder. Yet, Sir Henry Cotton, who has himself been an Indian Civil servant and a member of Parliament, singles the example of Savarkar out in order to exhort young Indians, not that they should abstain from the criminal courses which have brought him within reach of the law, but only to be more careful than Savarkar has been not to be found out.

I might make further comments upon Sir Henry Cotton's attitude towards this Indian convict, but they are perhaps needless.—Yours obediently,

JUSTITIA.

January 3.

To the above Sir Henry Cotton replied in the "Times" as follows:—

Sir,—Last Sunday afternoon I accepted an invitation to tea at a private house to meet some Indian gentlemen. I was then unexpectedly asked to address them a few observations, and did so, having no idea that what I might say at such a private gathering would be reported in the Press. A correspondent in your issue of to-day, who is afraid or ashamed to sign his name, but to whom you nevertheless accord the honour of large print, makes a personal attack on me which is based on what I am reported to have said.

Now the facts are these. My attention was drawn to a portrait of Savarkar on the wall, and I was told that he was a friend of some of those present. I have never seen Savarkar, or been in any communication with him, but his portrait there suggested to me to warn those who were said to be his friends to eschew and avoid the methods which had led him to his present position. I added that I hoped the Hague Tribunal would restore him to France.

This is all, I think, that I need say about the incident referred to but I do protest against the mental twist which has enabled your anonymous correspondent to place an altogether false interpretation on my words.—Yours faithfully,

HENRY COTTON.

Jan. 4.

The following rejoinder by "Justitia" appears in this morning's "Times":—

Sir,—In Sir Henry Cotton's reply to my letter calling attention to the remarks which he was stated by the "Daily Chronicle" to have made at a meeting of young Indians at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's house, Sir Henry carefully ignores the report published by your contemporary, and frames his letter as if it were I, and not the "Daily Chronicle" who had attributed to him the language upon which you allowed me to comment. I have looked in vain today through the "Daily Chronicle" for a correction of the report which I quoted "verbatim" from its columns, though it publishes in a conspicuous place the comments telegraphed from India on its report of Sir Henry's speech—comments far more scathing, though not less well deserved, than my own.

These are matters which Sir Henry Cotton must settle with the "Daily Chronicle" rather than with me. But even in his letter to you, sir, he admits having said that he "hoped the Hague Tribunal would restore him [Savarkar] to France." Now the Hague Tribunal is not a Court of Appeal from the Indian tribunal which has condemned Savarkar. It is not going to re-try him on the charges on which he has been convicted at Bombay. The only question that comes before the Hague Tribunal, the only question with which it is competent to deal, is whether Savarkar having succeeded in escaping for a few moments from the British ship in which he was being conveyed to India while she was in the port of Marseilles, and having set foot on French soil, the French Government is or is not entitled to demand his surrender in accordance with accepted principles of international law.

Sir Henry Cotton must be fully aware of all this. He must be fully aware also of the following facts. Savarkar was arrested in England; his extradition to India was granted after judicial proceedings in London, in the course of which affidavits were produced by the Solicitor-General to show that amongst other incriminating circumstances, Savarkar had presided over meetings at "India House" at which the collection of weapons and the killing of Englishmen by arms or bombs had been advocated, and that Savarkar himself had despatched to India the pistol with which Mr. Jackson was shot at Nasik on Dec. 21, 1909; on the final appeal from a Divisional Court to the High Court of Justice judgment confirming Savarkar's extradition was delivered by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pickford, and Mr. Justice Coleridge concurring; after a very lengthy and exhaustive trial at Bombay Savarkar was found guilty on December 25 last by three of the highest Indian Judges, one of whom is himself a Hindoo, on the charges of conspiring to wage war against the King and of collecting arms and ammunition for that purpose; Savarkar was accordingly sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of his property and the Court decided further to consider whether Savarkar should not also be prosecuted on the charge of abetment of murder.

I submit that, in view of these facts, it is abominable thing that Sir Henry Cotton, lately a member of Parliament and still receiving a pension as a former member of the same Civil Service to which the unfortunate Mr. Jackson belonged when he was cruelly murdered at Nasik by Savarkar's fellow-conspirators, should have expressed—and above all before an audience of young Indians—the hope that the convict Savarkar may yet escape punishment, and that the accident of a side issue, which cannot in any way affect Savarkar's guilt, may defeat in his case the ends of justice as administered by the lawful tribunals of his Majesty the King, to whom presumably Sir Henry Cotton still owns allegiance.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—December 30, 1910.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Major J C H Leicester IMS, B.
Mr A G Cooke, B Cov.
Mr H F Lewes, B Cov
Mr M C Woodman, B Cov
Mr C W Hodson, B
Mr C C S Clark, B.
Mr G H Knowland, B
Mr W Scott, B.
Mr C B Lines, B
Rev D A Canney, B
Mr D T Chadwick, M Cov
Mr F G Marshall, M
Col H F Loch, I A
Major H A Vallings, 20 Punj.
Major C H Peterson, 46 Punj
Major H O Warren Codrington, I A
Capt J R Cook, 21 Punj
Capt S D Massy, 39 Punj
Capt D Munro, I M S
Lieut F James, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut W R Ralston, 47 Sikhs
Lieut L C C Rogers, 17 G R
Second Lieut G F H Faithfull, 126 Bal Inf
Engineer F T Fraser, RIM

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J White, B, 6 mo M C
Mr B C Wernicke, B, 6 mo M C.
Mr C V Dalrymple Hay, M, 5 days
Major J L R Gordon, 15 Sikhs, 2 mo 3 days
Major W A Hill, 11 Raj, 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J B Mc Dougall, Bo.
Capt M Elliot, 41 Dogras, to 23.3.11
Lieut D G Pensonby, 34 Sikh Prs, 3 weeks
Lieut W S Oldham, 49 Prs 6 mo M C
Nursing Sister E Foliott, Q A M N S I, 11 days.
Second Lieut W Hobart, 24 Punj.

The "Times" desires it to be known that there is absolutely no truth in the statement announced in certain Australian newspapers in November that it published a confession from the notorious H. H. Crippen, or a statement from his paramour, Ethel le Neve.

VACANCIES ON THE STAFF IN 1911.

Vacancies occur in 1911 owing to the offices named below completing their period in their respective appointments on the dates named:—

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff.—General Staff Officers, 1st Grade: Col. A. E. W Count Gleichen, Feb. 1; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E., April 1; Col. J. Adye, C.B., Oct. 6. Director of Military Training: Major-Gen. A. J. Murray, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Nov. 9.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces—A.A.G. under the Director of Personal Services: Col. H. R. B. Donne, C.B., June 1.

Department of the Quartermaster-General to the Forces.—Director of Transport and Remounts: Major-Gen. C. E. Heath, C.V.O., Oct. 1; Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores (Dress and Clothing): Col. H. W. Pearse, D.S.O. Feb. 25.

Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance.—Master-General of the Ordnance: Major-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, Feb. 8; Director of Artillery: Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. E. Blewitt, C.B., C.M.G., Feb. 8.

Department of the Civil Member of the Army Council.—Deputy Assistant Director of the Territorial Forces: Col. E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell, C.B., T.D., Cheshire R.E. (Railway Batn.), Oct. 7.

Inspector-General of the Forces.—Gen. Sir J.D.P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Dec 21; Staff Officer to the Inspr.—Gen. of the Forces (Brig-Gen. General Staff): Col (temp Brig-Gen,) D Henderson C B, D S O, Dec 21.

COMMANDS.

Aldershot Command.—General Officer Commanding-in-Chief: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Dec. 1.

Eastern Command.—4th Division: Major-Gen. H. E. Belfield, C.B., D. S. O., May 12: No. 10 District (Hounslow): Col. F. D. Lumley, C. B., Nov. 11.

Irish Command.—Major-General in Charge of Administration: Major-Gen. H. N. Bunbury, C. B., Feb. 22.

Northern Command.—General Officer Commanding-in-Chief: Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. J. Oliphant, Nov. 10.

Southern Command.—No. 7. District (Warwick): Col. G. W. H. Pain, C. B., April 21; No. 8 District (Exeter): Col. C. T. Reay, C. B., Feb. 7; Embarkation Staff Officer (D. A. Q. M. G.), Southampton: Col. R. A. Browne, A. D. C., Border Rgt., May 1.

Western Command.—Western Coast Defences: Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) F. A. Curtois, July 13; No. 3 District (Preston): Col. T. G. L. H. Armstrong, Sept. 5.

South Africa.—Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport; Col. F. W. B. Koe. C. B., Feb. 2.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Staff College.—General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade: Lieut.-Col. G. M. Harper, D. S. O., Jan. 1.

Cavalry School (Netheravon).—Commandant: Col. W. H. Birkbeck, C. B., C. M. G., Jan. 27.

Ordnance College.—Commandant: Col. G. R. Townshend, Feb. 15.

School of Musketry (South Africa.)—Commandant: Lieut.-Col. A. G. Dallas, July 27.

Royal Military College (Sandhurst).—Commandant: Col. W. B. Capper, Jan. 15.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

The undermentioned colonels complete five years as regimental lieutenant-colonels during 1911:—

BRITISH ARMY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery'—R G Strange, Jan 15, E Pollock, Feb 11, A B Scot, D S O, Feb 11, S E G Lawless, Feb 13, F J S Cleeve, Aug 1, C E Coghill, Sept 26, Hon H W Addington, Oct 12, R M Rodwell, R H A, Nov 1, L a Ducrot, Nov 17, and A S Tyndale-Biscoe, Dec 14.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—A H Block, Apl 1, J R B Davidson, Apl 11, H E F Goold-Adams, C M G, July 17, J A Labalmondiere, July 17, F W G Tothill, Aug 1, M M Morris, Sept 29, G Osborne, Oct 16, G D Baker, Dec 4, W F Cookburn, Dec 21, and H C G Taylor, Dec 21.

Royal Engineers.—F Glanville, D S O, Apl 1, W M Ellis, Apl 1, A H Van Straubenzee Apl 1, W J Duadee, C I E, Apl 1, A W Rose, Apl 1, H N Dumbleton, July 4, E H Hemming, July 18, E W Walton, July 25, L Jones, Aug 5, J E O'H Hamilton, Aug 6, S L Crasier, Aug 13, G M Heath, D S O, Aug 16, W J Bythell, Sept 26, S R Ward, Oct 1, J M Wade, Dec 21, W E Stewart, Dec 21, and G S McD Elliot, Dec 21.

The colonels who complete their periods of regimental command this year are:—

Cavalry Regiments, 2nd Life Gds: Earl of Longford, Jan 12, 14th Hussars: E D Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, V C, Feb 22, 7th Dragoon Gds: B B Dietz, Mar 18, 2nd Dragoon Gds: W Kirk, Apl 1, 7th Hussars: G L Holdsworth, June 26, 4th Dragoon Gds: W Balk, Aug 4, 5th Dragoon Gds: H G H Kennard, Aug 12, 2nd Dragoon Gds: A D Miller, D S O, Aug 19, 20th Hussars: A M B, Jones, Sept 9, Royal Horse Gds: A V H Vangan Lee, M V O, Oct 7, 15th Hussars: H W Hodgson, Oct 10, and 17th Lancers: N T Nicholls, Oct 30.

Brigade of Guards—2nd Coldstream Gds: J A G Rhesardson Drummond-Hay Mar 11, 3rd Grenadier Gds: H G Ruggles-Brise, M V O, July 20.

Infantry Battalions—2nd Royal Sussex Regt: H B Scaife, Feb 2, 2nd East Kent Regt: R Bayard, D S O, Feb 7, 2nd Worcestershire Regt: H de B Howell, D S O, Mar 2, 1st Hampshire Regt: C de Winton, Mar 24, 1st Yorkshire Regt: E M Eeson, Mar 28, 2nd Scottish Rifles: A V Usher, April 3, 3rd Royal Fusiliers: C T Shipley, Apl 29, 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt: R N Gamble, D S O, Apl 30, 4th Royal Fusiliers: E H Cox, D S O, May 3, 1st Leinster Regt: T St C Davidson, D S O, May 23, 2nd Northamptonshire Regt: E F Brereton, D S O, June 2, 1st East Surrey Regt: H L Smith, D S O, June 21, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: A B H Northcott, July 1, 2nd Sherwood Foresters: F C Shaw, Aug 5, 1st Royal Sussex Regt: A R Gilbert, D S O, Aug 12, 1st East Yorkshire Regt: A J Richardson, Aug 15, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers: P R Mantell, D S O, Aug 21, 2nd Oxfordshire and Buckinhamshire L I: E Fanshawe, D S O Sept 18, 2nd Manchester Regt H O E Westropp, Oct 6, 2nd South Staffordshire Regt: I Kirkpatrick, Oct 16, 2nd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I; F G L, Lamotte, Oct 23, 1st Gloucestershire Regt: W B P Wallace, Oct 25, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles: H E Napier Nov 2, 1st Highland L I: G C I Stockwell, D S O, Nov 4, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers: E C Tidswell, D S O Nov 21, 2nd South Wales Borderers: J H du B Travers, Nov 29, 2nd Black Watch: P J C Livingstone, Dec 12. 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: R L E McKerrell, Dec 12, 2nd Gordon Highlanders: G Staunton, Dec 14, 1st Rifle Brigade: Hon C G Fortescue, C M G, D S O, Dec 16, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps: R S Oxley. Dec 16,

INDIAN ARMY.

The following colonels, who are in command of units of the Indian Army, leave their regiments during 1911, either on reaching the age of 52, or on completing five, six, or seven years in command:—

126th Baluchistan Infantry: G S Broome (5 years), Jan 15, 6th Jat Light Infantry: O F G Young (7 years), Jan 21, 95th Infantry: F V Whittall, (7 years) Jan 21, 92nd Punjabis: O J W Grant, V C (5 years) Feb 9, 80th Carnatic Infantry: C H M Hitchins, (5 years) Mar 14, 5th Gurkha Rifles (2nd Batn): J M Stuart. A D C (6 years) Mar 19, 29th Punjabis: W B Mullins, (7 years) Mar 22. 39th Central India Horse: W A Watson, C I E (5 years) Mar 31. 2nd Gurkha Rifles (2nd Batn): L W Shakespear (5 years) Apl 1, 19th Punjabis: L N Herbert, (6 years) Apl 3, 119th Infantry: A E Aitken, (7 years) May 9, 58th Rifles (Frontier Force): A A J Johnstone, (7 years) May 14, 18th Infantry: P W D Brockman, (5 years) May 17, 18th Infantry; P W D Brockman, (5 years) May 17, 17th Infantry: A R Deane, (5 years) May 21, 35th Scinde Horse: F W G Wadeson, (5 years) June 5. 113th Infantry: E M Reed, (age) July 23, 39th Garhwal Rifles (1st Bn): E H Trigg, (5 years) July 29, 128th Pioneers: G A Brownrigg, (5 years) Aug 15, 6th Rajputs: H D McIntyre, (5 years) Aug 20, 28th Light Cavalry; L W C Kerrich, (age) Aug 24, 42nd Deoli Regt: J M Ransom, (5 years) Sept 25, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force): K J Buchanan, C.B (5 years) Sept 26, 106th Pioneers: C W Jacob (7 years) Sept 30, 9th Hodson's Horse: A G Peyton, (age) Oct 2, 109th Infantry: H S Hasselgrove, (5 years) Oct 3, 17th Cavalry: E B Burton, (5 years) Oct 14, 26th Punjabis: A A E Campbell, (5 years) Oct 23, 12th Cavalry: T H Smith, (5 years) Nov 12, 57th Rifles (Frontier Force): G B Hodson, D S O (6 years) Nov 12, 112th Infantry; E R Hartigan, (5 years) Nov 12, 61st Pioneers: H T Brooking (5 years) Nov 20, 103rd Light Infantry: G de S De Lisle (5 years) Nov 24, 11th Rajputs: A Giles, (5 years) Dec 7, 10th Lancers: M Cowper (age) Dec 23.

RETIREMENTS &c., IN 1911.

The following officers reach the age for retirement during this year:—

General.—Sir Alfred Gaselee, G C B, G C I E, June 3.

Major Generals.—J K Trotter, C B, C M G, late R A, G O C Southern Coast Defences July 24, and G Barker, C B, late R E, G O C Eastern Coast Defences, Dec 17.

Colonels.—E S E Childers, C B, late R E Jan 11, F H Haynes, Army Accounts Dept, Chief Paymaster, Devonport Jan 12, H J Archdale, C B (temp Brig-Gen), late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, G O C North Midland Territorial Division Jan 15, S S O Dolby, Army Accounts Dept, Chief Paymaster, Portsmouth, Jan 17, F G Hamley, C M G, Army Accounts Dept, Chief Paymaster, Eastern Command. Feb 1, D Wardrop, C V O, late R A M C, Commandant, Royal Army Medical College, Feb 11, A E J Ively, late R A M C, Administrative Medical Officer, Dover, Mar 9, J W A Marshall C B, Mar 12, A H Bagnold, C B, late R E, Superintendent, Building Works, Ordnance Factories, Mar. 18, G W Robinson, late R A M C, Administrative, Medical Officer, Cape Town, Mar 22, C H Beatson, C B, I M S, Mar 27, E H Molesworth, C B, I A, May 2, H W Murray, late R A M C, P M O, Gibraltar, May 12, L S Peyton, I A, June 3, P A Weir, I M S, June 4, C E Peirce, I A, June 6 F B Maclean, late R A M C, P M O, 7th (Meerut), Division, June, 13, A L Main, late R E, July 15, F W Romilly, C V O, C B, D S O, late Scots Gds, July 22, S C N Grant, C M G, late R E, Aug 7 Sir R A W Collecton, Bt, C B late Royal Welsh, Fusiliers (temp Brig-Gen,) commanding Pretoria District, Aug 31, F Rainsford Hannay, late R E (temp Brig Gen), Director of Fortifications and Works, Sept 7, W E Blewitt, C B, C M G, late R A (temp Brig Gen), Director of Artillery, Sept 24, A Peterkin, late R A M C, P M O, London District Oct 2, H J R Moberly, late R A M C, Oct 26, R H Forman, late R A M C, Nov 2, E R Kenyon, late R E, Chief Engineer, Gibraltar, Nov 3, H V Cowan, C V O C B, late R A, Nov 10, R B Gaisford, C M G, late Royal Scots Fusiliers A Q M G Scottish Command, Dec 14, W F H Stafford, late R E, Dec 19, C B Brownlow, I A, Dec 24, W J H Bond, C B I A Dec 26.

ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY COMMISSIONS.

The following is the list of gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military Academy of the third class who qualified for commissions in the Royal English and Royal Art. at the examination held in December last. The names are in order of merit and the first nine of them are starred—"passed with honours":—

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Eng.

Marks.		Marks.	
Winter, W O	15,566	Brigge, H S	14,668
Wemyss, H C B	15,100	Douglas, J K	14,517
Adams, C C	15,066	Rait Kerr, R S	14,306
Hutton, G A	14,965	Cruickshank, A J	14,287
Yearsley, K D	14,944	Wagstaff, H W	14,020
Syker, A C	14,861	Guinness, V E G	13,861
Macready, G N	14,731	Lewis, A P A	13,791

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Art.

Dobree, B 13,746

Recommended for commissions in the Royal Eng.

Peache, W W	13,344	Evelegh, E N	13,264
MacRae, F J	13,265		

The following, continued in the order of merit, are all recommended for commissions in the Royal Art.:—

Shaw, G H	13,137	Watson, V C	11,097
Bingham, W	13,079	Adam, N M	11,769
Riecke, A F M	12,978	Bonduette, H R H	11,739
Gilpin, R	12,918	Treatt, B D C	11,728
Richards, F H	12,863	Richards, D J R	11,717
Pellerson, J C E	12,851	Archibald, S C M	11,701
Ryan, C E	12,838	Stevenson, J H M	11,679
Bruce, M J H	12,774	Williams, E S A	11,677
Beall, E D	12,659	O'Brien, H R H	11,649
Harvey, K W	12,649	Le Breton, F	11,588
Cunningham, J A	12,609	Kemp, G C	11,573
Pritchard, W D	12,572	Nixon, G F	11,559
Aylwin-Foster, E W F	12,538	Robertson, E J M	11,495
Graves, E P	12,537	Duncan, W E	11,460
Delahaye, J V	12,549	Lloyd, C H	11,444
Willcocks, H F	12,436	Pym, J A	11,433
Bateman, B M B	12,389	Wildey, A W G	11,414
Barratt, A S	12,327	Body, O G	11,401
Troup, F C A	12,155	Wissman, J R	11,362
Morton, A H	12,073	Woods, E A	11,324
Loch, K M	12,046	Napier, A F S	11,314
Mansfield, G F	12,042	Popps, F S	11,160
Maples, J C	11,981	Vining, P L	11,059
Monckton, M H	11,952	Collins, P R M	10,959
Fisher, C L	11,937	Gill, N J	10,949
Perceval, C P W	11,930	Montagu, P J A	10,844
Taylor, C L O	11,993	Knight, J P	10,644
		Armitage, E L	10,311

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 21.

Disturbed weather in Persia has now become more marked. There are appearances of deep depression approaching North-West India. A heavy rainfall has occurred in East Baluchistan. A few falls of snow is reported from Kashmir. Quetta reports one inch and a half and Chaman, one.

The forecast shows some further precipitation in Baluchistan and extreme north is likely.

SIMLA JAN. 22.

Light local rain has fallen in Baluchistan and light snow in most of the stations in Kashmir

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 20.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... 79 2-4+3-16
Exchange on London at Paris f.s...25-39 1-2 + 1
3 per cent. Rentes ... ... 97 1-8 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-46 + 1-8
Bar Silver Spot ... ... 24 5-8+1-8
Do. 2 months hence .. 24 11-16+1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by bear covering
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... ... 83 13-16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) ... ...1-2-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of Rate 4 1-2 p.c, since. 1-12-10
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1-4 —1-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight.. 3 2-4 —1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 1-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...4 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77 9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 3 1-2 unchgd

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta...Rs. 500,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	... ...	£	260,000
Gold to Bombay	... ...	£	160,000
Soverign to Bombay	... ...	£	128,000
Silver to Calcutta	... ...	£	20,000
Gold to Calcutta	... ...	£	20,000
Silver to Colombo	... ...	£	10,000

MANCHESTER, January 20.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Sales of East Indian ...	300
Imports ...	15,000
Spots ...	Quiet but Steady.
Futures ...	Dull.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester ...	Quiet but Steady.
Mid-Americans ...	8-05—1
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	11 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·84	7·84	7·85
	— 2	— 2	— 2
Mid. Uplands	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·85	7·86	7·84
G. O. C.	— 2	— 2	— 3
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7·62	7·62	7·25
	— 2	— 2	— 1

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Yarn	...	12 3-8
George Mayall Twist	...	12 1-8

NEW YORK, January 20.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	49,000
Do Last year ...	25,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	42,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	19,000
Futures at New York ..... March 14-79+ 2	Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced on firm new Orleans market.
Do at New York ..... May 14-99 unchgd	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14-90 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	4-85 2-4 +1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1-4+1-8

NEW ORLEANS,—
Spot Cotton—14 15-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Firm.
Futures—Month of March ... 15-01+ 3
Do „ May ... 15-23+ 4
LONDON, Jan. 20.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	... d 7 6-32
Good Madras Westerns London	... 7 6-32
Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...225,000
Do Exports to Great Britain	... 131,000
Do Exports to Continent	... 145,000
Do. Exports to Japan ...	... 5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,625,000
Do Cotton at Interior Ports	... 733,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 36
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs ... 34
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 34
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 33 1-4
Months—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 72
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 48 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 68 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags ... 12 3-4
Months of Shipments—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

COFFEE.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality). ... 13 3-8 —1-3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 4 10—Buyers—Steady.

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-8
Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay ... ...£ 14 7 1-2
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes F O B Antwerp ... ...£ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G O B 4 p c F O B Liverpool ...£ 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars F O B, Antwerp Net..£ 5 7 6

WOOL AUCTION.

Wool sale closed to-day. Steady with fair demand, Sold 20,000.
Bicanere first white, highest 11d.
„ „ „ lowest 10d.
„ ordinary white highest 9 1-2d.
„ ordinary white lowest 8d.
Candahar first white highest 11 1-2d.
„ „ „ lowest 10 1-2d.
„ ordinary highest 9 1-2d.
„ ordinary lowest 7 3-4d.
Bicanere white highest 9d.
„ white lowest 7d.

BOMBAY, January 21.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-32d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... 1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. Apl
„ 6 m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ... 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ... 135 1-2
„ Shanghai ... 182
„ Japan ... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market has to-day declined and the closing rates are 94-13 ready, 94-14 forward.

BULLION.

On Saturday morning Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward, was 1-8 up and New York also advanced by 1-8.
Locally business in silver market opened at Rs. 71-12-0. London marked having a demand from the bears advanced, but our market remained easier and sellers being continued freely prices declined by three to four annas and closed at Rs. 71-8-0.
Demand for ready was as usual and about 60 to 70 cases changed hands.
Gold market remained dull in absence of any local and upcountry demand and prices were unchanged. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	A.	P.
97 touch Fakhsali	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Mottisal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	25	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	14	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	7	0
117 Penny Ready	71	6	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	8	0
Second do	72	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—Firm. London price was 6d. up, Local demand seemed good and prices for ready were put up by four annas and forwards by three annas.
Rapeseed.—Quiet. London price was 3 to 6d. down. Sellers were a pinch more and prices declined by an anna.
Wheat.—Steady. London price was unchanged. Demand seemed meagre and prices were up by half an anna.
Poppyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet but steady Prices unchanged, and moderate business is passing.
Gingellyseed, Cottonseed, Castorseed, and Groundnuts—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices remained steady.
The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Friday, 20th January, 1911:—

Wheat	28,191	cwts	
Linseed	605	„	
Rapeseed	1,989	„	
Gingellyseed	34,704	„	
Poppyseed	8	„	
Groundnuts..	13,141	„	
Castorseed	2,972	„	
Rice	24,689	„	
Myrabollams.	1,826	„	
Cottonseed	25,827	„	
Mowrasced	2,998	„	
Gram	11	„	
Joowar	1,982	„	
Maize	1,110	„	

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,565		
India	64	1-4	
Eastern Bank	73		
Indian Specie	53		

MILLS.

David	365		
Manockji Petit	2,662	1-2	
Vishnu Cotton Mill	500		

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	127	1-2	
New Mofussil	812	1-2	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18	1-4	
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ordinary ...	118		
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Preference...	159	1-2	
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290		
Treacher and Co.	492	1-2	

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	485		

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool was 1 to 3 points down New York unchanged and New York futures were 2 and 3 up.
Our market at Colaba was quiet and demand from the mills and exporters was very little, hence prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.
Liverpool opener advised 2 points down.
Market for new crop was easier and sellers being more prices declined by Rs. 3 to 4.
Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 360 1-2 on Saturday morning, but sellers being continued freely declined to Rs. 356 at the close.
We learn of the following purchases:—

300	H Goculdas & Co ...	Lasur	348-356
200	do	Jalna	320
200	Gaddum & Co ...	Bengal	300
200	A Moritz Co ...	Khandesh	340
100	Hindustan Mill ...	do	338
200	Bombay Co ...	do	342
200	A Blascueck ...	do	340

Bengal Hand Gin Fine ... 332
„ F Good ... 312
Bengal Machine Gin Fine ... 333
„ F Good ... 320
Sind Punjab Fine ... 331
„ F Good ... 313
Khandesh Fine ... 356
„ F Good ... 344
Dharwargaon Poolgaon Fine ... 378
„ F Good ... 363
Akola Knangaum Fine ... 370
„ F Good ... 358
Amraoti Fine ... 370
„ F Good ... 358
Veotmal Fine ... 377
„ F Good ... 367
Nagpore Fine ... 382
„ F Good ... 372
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ... 384
„ F Good ... 374
Madhia Fine ... 355
„ F Good ... 345
Broach Gin Fine ... 379
„ F Good ... 369
Broach Gin Good ... 358
Sawginned Good ... 374
Comptah Gin ... 376
Westerns H. G ... 355
Do M G ... 361

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 20th January, 1911 :—

Khandesh	6,919	Bales	
Central India	1,493	„	
Barsi and Nagur	845	„	
Berar	1,994	„	
Central Provinces...	115	„	
Oomras	9,177	„	
Dhollera	472	„	
Broach	115	„	
Coompta and Dharwar	...	„	
Westerns	...	„	
Bengal N. W. P.	1,090	„	
Bengals Rajputana	615	„	
Rajputana...	84	„	
Sind	...	„	
Persia	11	„	
American	...	„	
Egyptian	...	„	
Other sorts	...	„	
Total...	11,594		

LIVERPOOL, January 21.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Total Imports ...	57,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7·66+ 2
Feb.—Mar.	7·66+ 2
Mar.—Apl.	7·67+ 2
Apl.—May	7·67+ 2
May—June	7·69+ 2
June—July	7·68+ 2
July—Aug.	7·64+ 2
Aug.—Sept.	7·64+ 2
Sep.—Oct.	7·27+ 2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, January 21.

GOLD. Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
41 Boxes ...	1,313,440	1,612,500	.....
2 do ...	.....	1,50,000	.....
2 do ...	1,53,600	.....	.....
4 do ...	.....	3,00,000	.....
4 do ...	2,68,800	.....	.....

SILVER. Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
159 Bars ...	3,15,000	.....	.....
78 do ...	130,000	.....	.....
78 do ...	1,50,000	.....	.....
279 do ...	5,25,000	.....	.....
34 Boxes	.....	200,000	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India & China ...	Salsette	London
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Do ...	do	Aden
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	London
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Comptoir National D E de Paris ...	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India ...	Pundua	Zanzibar

LONDON, January 21.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 79 3-4 unchgd
Annuities 3 per cent ... 97 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 85 1-4unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 83 13-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London. ... 24 1-2—1-8
Bar Silver 2 months hence ... 24 11-16—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Silver in New York ... .
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-39 1-2 unchgd
Do do Berlin ... 20-46 1-4 + 1-2
Do do New York ... .
Discount Bank of England Rate...4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st... 3 13-16 +1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st... 3 9-16 +1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.. 4 1-4+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.. 4 1-4 +1-8
Interest day to day loans ... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ... 3 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), 1-3-15 Unchgd

Austrian Lloyd s. s. 'Praga' has shipped gold to the value of £50,000 for India.

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, January 21.

LIVERPOOL—
Total Sales... 5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 400
Do. East Indian ... .
Do. Day's Imports ... 57,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet but steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Quiet.
Mid Americans ... 8-07+2
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 11 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·86	7·86	7·87	7·88	7·88
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool	7·87	7·84	7·64	7·27	
	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	

Grey Shirtings, 44-42 in. by 38 yds 16 by 15 at 8-10
Do. 44 in. by 38-38 1-2 yds. 9 lbs. at 9-3
White Shirtings 40-41 in.by 40 yds 18 square at 11-1
Do. Nainsooks 43 in. by 19 yds. 22 by 21 at 6-10

NEW YORK, January 21.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 25,000
Do. Last year ... 13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... 3,000
Futures at New York Mar. 14-52+ 3 / Do do May 15-01+ 4 — Advanced on expected heavy export and on limited offering.
Spot cotton at New York ...14-90 unchgd
NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...14 15-16unchgd
Tone of spot cotton— ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of Mar. ... 15.08+4
Do. do May ... 15-25+2
Demand Bills ...4 8 3-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... 53 —1-4

LONDON, Jan. 21.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	48,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	92,000
Do. Actual Export	11,000
Do. Import of the Week	180,000
Do. Stock	116,000
Surat week's Sales	400
Do. Indian Speculation	.....
Do. Exportation	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers	3,200
Do. Actual Exports	...
Do. Week's Imports	3,000
Do. Stocks	11,000
Afloat Americans	360,000
Do. Indian	18,000
Cotton Stock in London—	5,980
Do. Total Visible Supply ...	43,00,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	218,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	2,110,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... 35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Flat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs... ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 33 1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 48 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 68 3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and
India double bags, ... 12 3-4
Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 3-8unchgd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 4-10—Value—Quiet but Steady.

An Indian Mutiny veteran, Mr. Charles Joseph Anderson, died at 606 Manning Avenue, Toronto, on Sunday, Dec. 18, 1910. Mr. Anderson was born at Montrave, in the county of Fife, Scotland, seventy-six years ago, and on reaching manhood joined the Royal Madras Engineers, of which his father was an officer. He served with that regiment during the Indian Mutiny, and was invalided home through fever received there. He went to Canada two years afterwards, and joined the Civil Service at Quebec. While at Quebec he married in 1859, the eldest daughter of F. W. Barron, at that time principal of Upper Canada College, and the sister of Judge Barron of Stratford. When the Government removed to Ottawa, he was transferred there, and was connected with the Finance Department for some considerable time. During his stay in Ottawa, he was instrumental in forming the Civil Service Rifle Corps, and on the abandonment of that Corps he attained the rank of major. During the Fenian Raid, the Civil Service Corps, under his command, paraded the streets of Ottawa. Two of deceased's brother served in the Army, one being killed at the retaking of Lucknow, and the other being buried at sea, having died of wounds received in an engagement in India.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	546742	50486	496256
Value in rupees...	83222900	2869104	80353796
To the end of the month of Nov. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1985200	488173	1497027
Value in rupees...	124399676	27999397	96300279
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	6114480	1577143	4537337
Value in rupees...	10496858	3242592	7254266
To the end of the month of Nov. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	48702478	10221385	38481093
Value in rupees....	82370931	24647756	57723175
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Nov. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	43719758	6111698	37608062
To the end of the month of Nov. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	206670607	52647753	154023454

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Nov. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	2606678	2606678
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	804553	531798	1336351
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for reminting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Nov. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	6062464	6062464
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	9472749	5540139	15012888
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	114969	114969
Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	3043	3043

Coined and Examined.

	In the month of Nov. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1590189	1590189
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	900020	649393	1549413
Ten cents (Tale).....	.....	432783	432783
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	417007	.....	417007
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....

Coined and Examined.

	To end of the month of Nov. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2450534	2450534
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	8595081	8595081
Rupees	5500095	5454044	10954139
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	1569419	1569419
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	4192302	162749	4355051
Twenty cents (Tale)..	.....	3084365	3084365

INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1910, and in the seven months, April to October 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1908 and 1909. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896) :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of October. 1908	1909	1910
British India.			
Bombay	37599456	31766073	35019735
Madras	3678603	3093458	3340331
Bengal	2987887	2389904	3459137
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2747540	2325562	2321397
Punjab	764390	645634	616334
Central Provinces and Berar...	2262176	2206716	2246591
Total	50054052	43303347	48016515
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, & Kilpheazurh Ujjain and Pondicherry...(b)	2209748	2618745	2664705
Grand Total ..	52263800	45922092	50681221

(a) Statistics for August 1910 not yet received.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Mill stopped working during August 1909.
(d) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods

		Month of October. 1908	1909	1910
British India.				
Bombay —	pds.	13826269	21281616	18916228
	yds.	60037866	84864099	76333833
	doze	49794	78491	68740
Madras	pds.	576244	657829	619334
	yds.	1153866	1931988	1807414
	doz.	888	1385	4319
Bengal	pds.	47601	293585	224533
	yds.	204363	1450691	1278845
	doz.	9079	3692	3359
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	52236	221140	94596
	yds.	62191	89643	96098
	doz.	600	56	10
Punjab	pds.	688795	886127	913254
	yds.	2673266	3309710	3450068
	doz.	305	511	440
Central Provinces and Berar	pds.	1567952	2309940	21440017
	yds.	6635183	8993371	8734414
	dozs.	43756	84125	77363
Total —	pds.	69139323	96829196	85533188
	yds.	274990180	384849879	340000993
	dozs.	54922	88180	86172
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, and Pondicherry ...(a)	pds.	691110	987778	1338168
	yds.	2588427	4001948	4999907
	dozens	7417	14963	19947
Grand Total —	pds.	163·0837	24867719	23789183
	yds.	0·0·1·1·6·1·0	103041219	9293422
	doz.	71175	98688	896

(a) Statistics for August 1910 not yet received.
(b) From August 1910.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.
(d) Incomplete.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Eighty-Sixth Report.

THE directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last. The auditors' report is also annexed. The transactions of the half-hear have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,12,629-6-3, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 4,38,221-1-7, making together Rs. 10,51,050-7-10; which they have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 5,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000 ; transferred to premises account, Rs. 25,000 ; carried forward, Rs. 3,76,050-7-10 : Total Rs. 10,51,050-7-10. Money was easy during the greater part of the half-year owing to continued slackness in local trade. The average of the Bank's rate for advances against Government Securities was 4·14 per cent. Mr. J. Fairclough resigned his seat on the Board since the close of the half-year on his departure for Europe.

INDIAN BANK, MADRAS.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

The directors' report for the year ended 31st December, 1910, just published, shows a profit for the Indian Bank, Limited, for the year including last year's balance which stood at Rs.85,6,244. An adinterim dividend at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent. per annum free from income-tax, which came to Rs. 27,500, was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1910. The directors now propose to pay a final dividend, Rs. 27,500, at the rate of 5 1-2 per cent. to place Rs.22,500 to the Reserve Fund raising it to Rs.50,000; to place Rs. 5,000 to the contingent fund ; to place Rs. 500 to the industrial and economic fund and to carry forward Rs. 2,624-4-5 to next year's account. The Bank is making steady progress since its establishment in 1907. The rate of dividend has gone up from 4 to 5 11-2d. per cent. The Madura branch of the Bank is now working with its own funds. A branch at Coconada was opened in September last. The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Bank will be held on 25th February to recieve and consider the directors' report.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—190 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 94 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 45 bales wool, S Tillakchand ; 25 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 25 bales wool, J Samuel and Co ; 7 bales wool, M Chandralav ; 40 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co ; 41 bales wool, W Wolf and Sons ; 31 bales wool, and 83 bales goat skins, A H Mahomed and Co.
City of Glasgow s—894 cwts kishmish, D Pasoo and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—6 cases goat skins, Earico N Stein.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Merton Hall s—1,503 tons manganesesore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, K Divchand ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Hensburg s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 95 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, and 990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts gingellyseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
City of Glasgow s—80 cases cashawnuts, M Jafferbhoy ; 930 cwts groundnuts, and 990 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Calidonia s—3 cases goat skins, Earico N Stein ; 46 casks chutney, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 20 bales wool, S Mogji ; 22 cases cardamomseed, J M Rahimtools ; 3 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 350 cwts rainus, 50 cases, M O P Stells ; M Jafferbhoy ; and 7 bales woolen carpets, King King and Co.
Bassano s—50 cases hingda, T Canji.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 6.

"WHAT! NO PEERS?"

For once in a while a Liberal Government has abstained from creating any new peers, but its predecessors have been so active in filling the House of Lords with their adherents—something like 250 have been ennobled since 1830, as against a considerably smaller number elevated by the Conservatives—that the Cabinet seem to have thought it was time to call a halt. Moreover, after the odium showered so freely upon the House during the recent elections in a vain attempt to whip up the syllabub of popular antagonism—nothing fell so flat in the constituencies—leading Liberals may have experienced an aversion to joining a body so exposed to the whips and scorpions of demagogic tongues. Of the lesser honours most gratification will be felt at the well-deserved tribute to the inexhaustible energy of Dr. Jameson in trying to eradicate the baneful weed of racial hatred from the soil of South Africa. If he had had his way the Union would now be administered by a Ministry of all the talents irrespective of race. The Empire scarcely realises yet what it owes to this man, who as Premier of Cape Colony moved along a thorny path with such tact and skill that even his dourest enemies were converted to admiration and loving-kindness.

WELL-DESERVED.

A graceful honour is paid to art and literature and archæology by the knighthoods bestowed on Mr. Laurence Gomme and Mr. Sidney Colvin, while in the realm of music Mr. Henry Wood follows the path of honour trodden by the composer of the Savoy operas. Captain Nott Bower has long been recognised as a strong personality. His observations on the causes of temperance in Liverpool are well-known, and are alluded to elsewhere, and his name also appears in the Honours List; we imagine, as typical of a fine body of public servants, whose devotion to duty under exceedingly trying circumstances has also been recognised by the well-merited conferment of the Police Medals.

INDIA AND NATAL.

The Indian Government has decided to prohibit the emigration of indentured labourers to Natal. It is a little unfortunate perhaps, that the decision has followed immediately on the heels of the resolution to the same effect passed by the egregious "National" Congress, but, in reality, it was inevitable after the action of the Viceroy's Legislative Council some months ago in passing, without a dissentient, Mr. Gokhale's motion condemning the system. That there is something wrong with the system has been evident for some time. The suicides among these labourers in Natal have been proportionally ten times more numerous than in their village homes in India, and a Natal paper has been frank enough to term their life "a hell upon earth." Many sensational stories have been rife of cruel treatment. Without relying on such doubtful evidence, from which even if true, it would not be fair to generalise, one may point to the law itself, the Act of 1891, according to which, if labourers absent themselves from work as a protest, no matter how justifiable, they are liable to be fined £2 (three or four times their monthly wage), to be sentenced to two months' hard labour, and the magistrates before whom their case comes are themselves, it is alleged, the farmers who employ them. The method of recruiting, too, is open to objection. The agents are paid so much per head, and this cannot but lead to false representations, and delusive pictures. It could be wished, however, that reform had proceeded along other less rigorous lines. The misdeeds of farmers should not react on the heads of the coast industries, which are dependent upon Indian labour.

PORTUGUESE REPORTS.

A semi-official 'dementi' comes from Lisbon to the various reports of unrest in the kingdom, but unfortunately it has to be read side by side with telegrams stating that the telegraph censorship is as rigorous as ever, and that the garrison at Valenza do Minho has received orders to be ready to leave at a moment's notice, which does not seem to point to complete pacification. The 'dementi' moreover, proudly points to the eagerness with which people have taken advantage of the new divorce law, while a correspondent of the "Times" puts the number of the eager ones at three; But he goes on to make a remark, with which we fully agree, that a nation which has shown such recuperative power after the eras of Castilian domination, French invasion, civil war, and the financial crisis of 1892, and which includes such a large proportion of sober, hard-working people, may yet emerge triumphantly from its present "impasse."

THE DUTCH OF THE ORIENT.

While attention is being mainly concentrated on the injurious effect on British trade of the new Japanese tariff, it is worth while noticing that the editor of the "Japan Chronicle" calls attention to other regulations governing our mutual intercourse in which the Japanese, like the Dutch of old, make the mistake of "giving too little and asking too much"; and getting it too. No British ship may carry goods from one port of the Mikado's Empire to another, but his Majesty's vessels freely trade between different British ports and, if it were not so, one of the greatest of the Japanese shipping companies would soon cease to exist. That is one inequality. Here is another. Japanese may own land in their own name in any part of the British Empire, but there is no reciprocal agreement. To placate Chrysanthemum Land we surrendered our extra-territorial rights some years ago, but Japan shows no sign of placating us by allowing our 30,000 residents to take shares in solid Government subsidised companies. We do not wish to curb the Orientals' desire to encourage their home trade and increase their revenue. It needs all the encouragement they can give. But we do ask for some quid pro quo. Some seventy millions of British capital are locked up in Japan. We are their allies in the political world. A slight recognition of these facts is at least desirable.

BACK HOME.

The Duke of Connaught may give the country his impressions of South Africa at greater length, but from the remarks he has already let fall it is evident what are his opinions as a whole. Of the impression the Duke left upon South Africa it is equally easy to form an idea. The Duke's heartiness and shrewdness, characteristics which he shared with his brother, are well calculated to appeal to such a colony as South Africa and the King is happy in having been able to send so capable and welcome a representative. We do not doubt that the Duke of Connaught will have some counsel for England, some lesson for her to learn, just as King George on a former occasion brought back a famous message. For the present, one is content that the Duke is satisfied with the condition of South Africa. His opinion may be trusted both for its accuracy and its honesty—features not always present in the public announcements of less illustrious spokesmen.

THE GAUL AND GRIME.

London is a muddy city, so everyone throws mud at it. Paris is probably every bit as muddy. M. Louis Dancret has just presented the general report on the Budget for the City of Paris, and he descants at some length on the reputation for dirtiness that the streets of Paris are acquiring. The hundreds of thousands of hand-bills that litter the pavements of Paris give an air of untidiness even when the day is fine, and add considerably to the unhappiness of the side-walks in wet weather. The clearing away the daily domestic rubbis, Paris is still ahead of London, where the dust carts can be seen making their smelly rounds at all hours of the day. On the other hand, London can teach Paris something in the excavations of roads. True, we often find our busiest streets "up" during the busiest months, but the work is done, as a rule, expeditiously, whilst in Paris it drags out its weary length tarough months on end.

THE BIRDS OF DOVER.

One would not choose the Dover cliffs for the purpose of studying bird life in midwinter. The resident bird life is not particularly interesting, and it is not the time of year when migrants are coming to and fro. However, one can only accept the statement of the German "schoolmaster" who was pursuing his "ornithological" studies in the neighbourhood of Fort Burgoyne. Nor would we add some victims of the mania that now scents danger in the annual by-the-Kaiser-himself-permitted-visit of sixty English officers to the battlefields of Strasburg and Metz. What harm or good they could possibly do does not exactly appear, but we must expect this sort of thing until the influence of the unlucky Borkum affair has blown away. And let there be set a good example by raising no protest against the visit of the German Automobile Club to Ireland next year.

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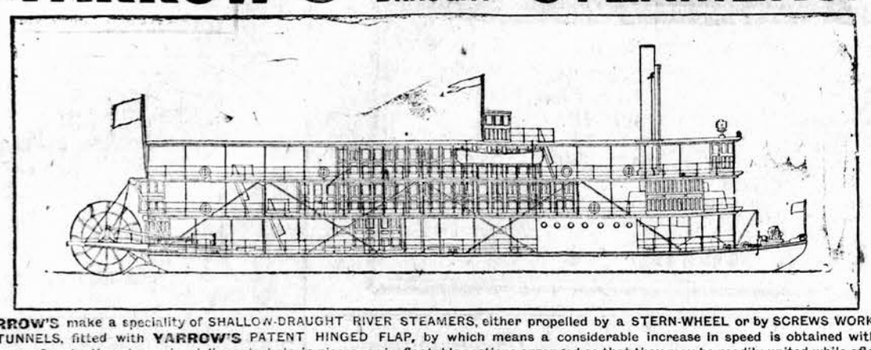

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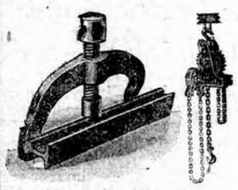

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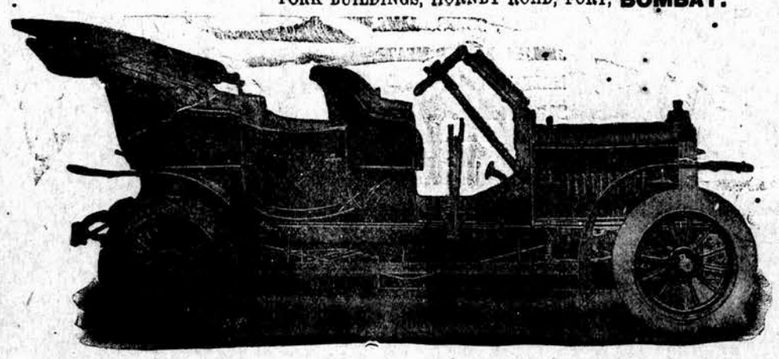

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NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

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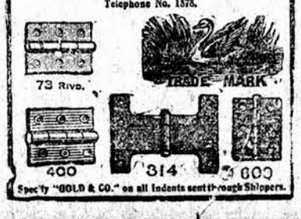

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.